HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,269—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Sept.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6523	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7569	HIMALAYA	6398
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st Sept. on arrival of the English Mail,

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Sept. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th Sept.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	6,000	.....	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS,

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE

Rs. 6,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 5th November 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 12th November 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	3,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 6,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.
G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.
C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.
CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,
RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.
SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.
When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.
The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to
THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS
THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED

A LIMITED NUMBER of STALLS will be available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road, from 1st October next. For particulars apply to

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager,
Wellington Mews.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and after the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1904, the DOWN EXTRA POONA PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS DAILY at 16-35 will STOP at MASJID instead of at KURLA. For detailed Timings see the Sheet Time Tabl exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

IN THE MATTER of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of the CREDITORS of CROFT WELLS and Co., of Bombay, dated the 10th day of April, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all Creditors if any who have not already proved their Debts are required to submit their proofs on or before the 15th day of October, 1904, to Messrs. ALFRED COTTON HARPER and WALTER WINDER FEAST, Chartered Accountants, being the Trustees under the said Deed such proofs being addressed to them at No. 10, Trinity Square, in the City of London, and that Creditors not proving their debts on or before the said date will be excluded from the said dividend.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1904.

MORGAN PRICE & MEWBURN,
31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND MEMORIAL FUND, MADRAS.

THE COUNCIL of the INSTITUTE is prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, MADRAS, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by its ARCHITECT, H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E.

TENDERS, which should state specifically the date on which the tenderer proposes to commence work and the date by which he undertakes to complete it will be received by the Undersigned up to the morning of SATURDAY 1st OCTOBER, on which date the Tenders will be opened by the Council.

COPIES of the PLANS, the SPECIFICATION of work and of the SCHEDULE of QUANTITIES, and the form of Contract can be obtained on PAYMENT of Rs. 25 per set from the Undersigned, who will also furnish any further information required.

JOHN ADAM Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.
Shawfield, Marshall's Road, Egmore, MADRAS.

Madras, 20th August, 1904.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 153 OF 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others .....Plaintiffs,
VERSUS
YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1901, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3115 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dinanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodhar Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Mehan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1696.

45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.

JOHN E. MINNITT,
74, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. H. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

A Young Gentleman WANTS BOARD and LODGING in a good English Family. Please address, stating terms to Box "No. 1313 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A TRAVELLING AGENT for the Bombay Exhibition Committee, to travel about the Country and canvass Exhibits. Also a SUPERINTENDENT, for the Exhibition. Apply in writing to the Chairman 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Proofs Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nicpon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following articles belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer consisting of benches chairs, cot, round and office tables iron safe on stand, Singer's foot sewing machine, utensils, lamps etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 53 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars, bundles of iron bar and hoops, bags of dry chillies bundles of dates and grocery, full pressed bales of cotton, cotton and waste cottongin bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles &c

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS DADY SCREWS NOW OCCUPIED BY MESSRS CLARIDGE & CO, AND OTHERS, AT MARINE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screws, situated on the East side of the Marine Street within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2693 square yards of free hold land, by the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 1289 (1), (2), 1232 and Street Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 6, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by Marine Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly belonging to the Ventors, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of the late Mr Framjee Cawasjee Marker and others the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs William Nicol & Co. and Sorabjee Jamsedjee Jeejeebhay then occupied by Messrs. Jehangirie Nusserwanjee & Co and on or towards the south side thereof by Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 2nd, proximo, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godown 8, and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woollen blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks, napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, heat-tups, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &co, &c, too numerous to describe.

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

ON MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Open Shed Carnac Binder, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices, concerned.

1 Oun 3 1-2 size Carter's Disintegrator complete with one spare set of beaters and two spare sets of screens and complete with wrenches and all accessories.
1 One 2 1-2 size ditto ditto
1 One double roller Macarthy cotton gin by Platt Bros.
1 One single do do do do (5 Bearing type by Platt Bros.
1 One 3 ton cart weighbridge, by Hodgson and Stead,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st August, 1904.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,
Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Salgon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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AN excellent opportunity occurs of securing a 4 seated Car of the well-known "Panhard" make. It has a Double Cylinder Engine and is in Good Working order, having recently been completely overhauled, New Tyres having been fitted to all Wheels. Collapsible Folding Hood is included. The Car originally cost £600 and is now FOR SALE at the Reduced Price of Rs. 3,500. Photograph can be sent, and all other Particulars obtained from the

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
11, Elphinstone

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

CURE ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISORDER.

Have you ever considered what neglecting your kidneys means?

Have you ever realised the terrible risk you are taking?

Do you not pass in the streets, every day, men and women whose countenances show that their kidney trouble is gone too far, and they are beyond hope?

How do you know them?

By their pale, sallow, sunken, or bloated countenances; by their dull, lack-lustre eyes; by their puffy or dark circles under the eyes; by their slow languid movements, blotched, pimpled, and unhealthy complexions, and general appearance of weakness and debility.

In addition to their outward appearance, how do they feel themselves?

Weak, worn out, tired and restless, nervous, irritable, and easily worried over the merest trifles, feverish and chilly, short of breath, dizzy, rheumatic, and they suffer from pains in the back, irregular heart, neuralgia, sleeplessness, general debility, and are thoroughly run down.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys cause all these symptoms and many more.

Your kidneys are the most important organs of the body. Take care of them.

They work to keep you in health by removing all the poisonous uric acid from your blood.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great kidney remedy, cure unhealthy kidneys, help them to do their work, aid them to filter and purify the blood, and restore health to both men and women in all cases of kidney disorder, bad backs, dull, heavy pains across the loins, gravel bladder troubles, too much or too little urine, sediment, thick urine, rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of neglected kidney complaint.

If you have to stoop at your work and find you cannot do so because of the pains in your back, if you have a lot of lifting, walking or riding to do, and when you come home at night you feel thoroughly tired, you may be sure you have overtaxed your kidneys. Help them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. You will feel brighter, better, and happier for it, and your kidneys, helped by the gentle action of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, will be able to do twice as much work, and do it thoroughly.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all chemists, have been in use for 72 years; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box free by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to Foster-Mc-Clellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

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WITH

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consisting of

SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.

HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.

PRICES MODERATE.

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GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,

97, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Console	82 1-4	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian; Sterling Loan	2105	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	956	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-8	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 1-4	=	3-16
Spot in New York	57 1-4	=	+ 3-8
EXCHANGE—			
Paris cheques	25·25	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20·16 1-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	=	— 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-4	per cent =	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9-16, J.-A., firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 1-2 sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 32 A.-S., sellers
White Delhi 31 1-4 A.-S. sellers } quiet.
Red Karachi 29 1-4 A.-S. sellers

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 7-8 A.-S., sellers quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-4 S.-O. done firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Knowsley Hall.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,830,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats firm, Manchester firm, Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·64 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,200. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·17	5·95	5·85
+12	+15	+15
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb
5·81	5·79	5·77
+15	+16	+15
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·77	5·77	5·77
+15	+15	+15

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000
Do. last year	000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	11·40 + 20
Futures, month of December	10·79 + 17
Do. do. March	10·83 + 16
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept.	10·90 + 16
Do. do. Dec.	10·74 + 17
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 29th August, 1904:—

Cotton	1,119 bales.
Wheat	24,585 cwts.
Linseed	3,499 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,983 "
Gingelly seed	256 "
Poppyseed	2,314 "
Groundnuts	33 "
Castorseed	3,655 "
Rice	30,587 "
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	5,732 "
Mowrasseed	2,236 "
Gram	2,460 "
Jowrar	29,891 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	12,17,373
Gold Coin	23,25,000
Ex s. s. Nimla from Australia.	
Silver Bullion	93,340
Ex s. s. Victoria from London.	

BOMBAY, AUGUST 30.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. 1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 8 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 184
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		99-3
1st Settlement	31st August	99-3
2nd do	30th Sept.	98-14

Money Market. Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras. do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0 to 6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0 to 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	24	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 29 1 4
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales .....bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 5,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	5·91	5·81
—5	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·77	5·73	5·72
—4	—5	—5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May
5·72	5·72	5·72
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—Market is quiet but steady with little actual business reported at Colaba.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownuggree	4 30-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	83 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	98
Bar Silver	26 3-8

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-9
China Leaf	23 14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-0
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1 0
Do. Dragoons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	70-6
Do 17½	70-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

A Liverpool correspondent writing on 11th instant reports as follows on the state of the Cotton Market on their side.

Fluctuations this week have been very unimportant, meanwhile those who have nothing to do, find a great deal of amusement in inventing sensational news, which the cotton public does not believe. Amongst other so called true tales, we are told, that a notorious New York house is forming a syndicate to buy up the first two million bales of the new crop. We give you this news without attaching any importance to it. We consider the idea unlikely, not to say ridiculous. Here we need new cotton very badly; unfortunately Liverpool no longer receives the first arrivals; they go to the Continent and the American mills. Some fully good middling new crop, delivery here 15th September was sold on our market yesterday. The quantity was however not worth mentioning.

There must be at least 50,000 bales of the present Liverpool stock sold on "call," and this cotton must be delivered by the end of the month. This fact alone, coupled with the daily sales, will necessarily bring the L'pool stock on the 1st Sept. down to a very small figure, of which again quite a considerable proportion will be non-tenderable cotton. Under these circumstances our friends will easily see, that the task of the man who wishes to corner near cotton would be an easy one. "But to what purpose? The cotton taken here on delivery at the end of this month would have to compete with new arrivals in the beginning of September of unknown quantity. "Meanwhile the crop continues doing splendidly. Every week the Bureau has told us of light rains, then of heavier rains, even here and there of torrential rains, interspersed with plenty of heat. There have been none of those hot winds, which dry up the leaves and spoil the fruit, nor continuous drought, to kill the surface roots. Everything has gone well, apart the last few days, when the rain has been perhaps too heavy, but without doing any irremediable damage. "How that those rain storms have ceased, everything seems again favourable. "One of our good friends, always well informed as to what goes on in the South, has just received from his travelling agent the following details of what he had seen up to the 1st Aug. "In the highlands the plant is splendid; in the lowlands it has too much stalk and foliage; rank and immature growth. In Alabama and Georgia the plants are maturer. One curious fact is, that this year, when the plant begins to fruit, it does so all over, instead of developing gradually. This will have a certain influence when the picking begins seriously; too much to pick at once, and not enough labour to pick it." "The traveller remarked as worthy of notice, that in consequence of the want of labour and seeing that the acreage is increased, the fields have not been so carefully worked this year; as a matter of fact, he thinks, that the increase of acreage is more than effect by the fields which have run to grass. "Notwithstanding what precedes, we hold to our opinion that the crop can be an immense one, although perhaps we shall not have enough at the beginning of the season. We see no reason to change our opinion, i. e., to remain timid Bull for positions up to Nov.-Dec., but bear for January 1905, and onwards."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the M. C. C. by 49 runs. For the Dockyard team nobody was able to score double figure except Mr. Atkinson, who also captured 6 wickets for 32 runs. The M. C. C. fielding was rather smart and this, coupled with the effective bowling of Bustani, Syed Ahmed and Paloba—who captured 2, 3, and 1 wicket for 9, 12, and 3 runs respectively—had made things rather warm for the home team. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Dadamiya, run out	2
Parkar, c Colkers, b Atkinson	7
Gulam Husein, run out	11
Barafvala, b Atkinson	1
Syed Ahmed, b Atkinson	17
Shaik Hussein, c Colkers, b Atkinson	5
Bustani, b Conyers	0
Ghansar, b Atkinson	33
Paloba, b Atkinson	0
Ismaelkhan, b Lewis	3
Umar, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	87

R. I.M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Heare, run out	2
Colkers, run out	0
Atkinson, b Paloba	12
Hudson, b Syed Ahmed	5
Sharman, c Umar, b Bustani	0
Hemmingway, b Ghansar	4
Conyers, c Dadamiya, b Syed Ahmed	0
Lewis, b Syed Ahmed	2
Roberts, run out	0
Jaykar, not out	6
Ruttonjee, b Bustani	4
Extras	3
Total	88

MAHOMEDAN C. C. vs. CURZON C. C.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday last and was won by the M. C. C. by the respectable margin of 64 runs. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Ismail, b Driver	22
Dadamiya, c Parak, b Driver	9
Ghansar Ibw, b Driver	16
Syed Ahmed, b Chinoy	12
Barafvala, c and b Chinoy	20
Gulam Husein, b Chinoy	1
Parkar, c Peston jee, b Driver	9
Paloba, b Driver	1
Bustani st b Chinoy	7
Abdul Kareem, b Driver	2
Idrus, not out	19
Extras	1
Total	119

CURZON C. C.

K Parak, c Ismail, b Ghansar	0
Chinoy, st b Bustani	27
Cooper, c Bustani, b Ghansar	1
Dadachanjee, b Idrus	6
Driver, b Syed Ahmed	3
Gadivala, run out	1
Dalal, b Idrus	9
Sbroff, b Idrus	0
Sonavala, b Bustani	0
Ollagi, b Idrus	2
Bharucha, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	55

An interesting announcement is made as to the grand army manœuvres to be carried ont in France from the 5th to 15th of September, about Breteuil, Verneuil, and Dreux. There will be engaged two Army Corps, the 3rd and 4th, and a division of cavalry. The operations will be divided into three sections, of which the two first will be corps against corps. For the third, the composition of the units will be a good deal modified, and a great experiment will be made in conducting the retreat of an army very largely provided with cavalry and artillery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ARKWRIGHT—August 18, Accidentally drowned, whilst bathing, Nigel Charles Arkwright, of Magurascherra Tea Estate, Chargola Valley, Sylhet, aged about 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m., Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-49m., 1-52a. Low water. 7-28m. 7-57a.
Bombay Legislative Council at Poona.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Paper to be read: "Shrimali Brahmins," by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

A CHEATING CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged William Crofton an Irishman, aged 48 years, with cheating Mr. E. W. Thompson engineer and manager in Boyd's Ice Factory, in respect of Rs. 17. The complainant stated that on the 23rd instant the accused came to his office and represented himself as a mechanical engineer. He said he possessed a Board of Trade certificate as a first class engineer and also another certificate under the Boilers Act. He said he had put up at the Apollo Hotel and was hard-up for money, and his kit had been detained at the hotel for a debt of Rs. 16. The complainant accompanied him to the hotel and released the kit. He also gave accused a rupee to get himself shaved. He promised to come to work next morning, but did not turn up. The accused stated in his defence that he never said he had a Boiler Act or Board of Trade certificate. He only said he was a practical mechanic and served for 12 years in the Royal Engineers' Corps at Chatham, Woolwich and Sheerness. He passed out of the School of Military Engineering and was posted to a company of Royal Engineers. He was engaged by Mr. Boyd on Rs. 3 per day. On the 24th he fell ill and wrote a post-card to Mr. Boyd. The same afternoon he received an offer of Rs. 25 for 5 days from Mr. Cecil Gray staying at the Temple Bar Hotel. From Thursday till the time he was arrested on Monday he worked for Mr. Cecil Gray. The accused produced an acknowledgement, from Mr. Gray about his employment. On Monday he offered to pay Mr. Thompson the money he had advanced but Inspector Fava said the charge against him was non-compoundable. The hearing was then adjourned.

A SUIT AGAINST MILL AGENTS.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

SIR Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered judgment at the High Court on Friday, as already noticed by us, in an appeal filed by the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who, in September last, dismissed the suit, brought by them against Laxmishanker Devshanker and S. C. Miranda to recover Rs. 1,01,541, being the amount alleged to have been improperly received by the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. P. J. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga, and Giridharlal appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. L. M. Wadia and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Mr. K. B. Mehta, appeared for the first defendant and respondent; and Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the second defendant and respondent.

JUDGMENT OF THE LOWER COURT.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins reviewed the facts of the case at considerable length. With regard to the trial in the lower Court, the Chief Justice said: The hearing in the lower Court lasted for twenty-five days, and involved difficult and complicated questions of fact, demanding a detailed examination of the materials placed before the Court. But we are on this appeal placed in the unfortunate position that an oral judgment which, as reproduced before us, occupies but little more than a few lines, with no discussion of the facts, was considered sufficient to dispose of the grave issues involved in the suit. It is no injustice to that judgment to say that it has not been of the slightest use to us. It has not even been read to us by counsel as throwing any light on the case, and the consequence is that we have had in appeal to approach the matter as though it had not been given. This briefly is how the case has been brought into this Court, and how matters stand. We will now proceed to consider the merits of the case as placed before us. The first point to be considered is, whether on the materials before us, it is possible to come to any definite conclusion as to the state of accounts between Douseand the plaintiff Company in April 1898; for the defendants assert and the plaintiff Company denies, that there was at that date an indebtedness to Douse that called for the advances alleged to have been made. We know that the purchase price under the machinery contract was £33 000, and that apart from the ultimate cash balance of £5,500, the whole had been paid. Payments had also been made in respect of this balance, but how much is not clear. But in addition to the purchase price, there were further amounts payable to Douse by the plaintiff Company for freight insurance, and other charges, and also, under another agreement, for construction work done at the mill.

His lordship dealt with the accounts, the correspondence, and the evidence in the case at great length, and remarked: We hold therefore that, as as against Miranda, no conscious participation in the scheme and fraud alleged, is established; and that no decree in respect of the fictitious credits can be passed against him. But these considerations do not apply to Lakshmishanker: he was a direct party to the fraud and was the person who benefitted by it.

PRATICE OF PASSING EXPARTE ORDERS.

Coming to another part of the case, his lordship remarked: Then, are the proceedings and order against Douse a bar to the suit? To answer this question, it will be as well to set out precisely what happened in those proceedings. In the winding up of the plaintiff Company, Mr. Justice Russell passed an order against Douse, directing him within four days to pay the Official Receiver "the sum of Rs. 1,23,659-2-2, being the balance to the credit of the above Company, appearing to be in cash in the hands of the said T. Ralph Douse, and to which the said Company is prima facie entitled." This order was made exparte, and apparently under section 149 of the Indian Company's Act. On a summons taken out by Douse for revocation of the order, it was confirmed with costs. After commenting at further length on this part of the case, his lordship said: But while I am dealing with this matter I cannot refrain from commending on the exparte order passed in this first instance against Douse. I have had occasion from time to time to express my opinion that in the conditions which prevail here, the practice of passing exparte orders involving the person affected in serious liability, is much to be deprecated; and this case illustrates the danger that lies in the tendency towards such orders that undoubtedly exists; for it is conceded, and is obvious, that the order was passed on conditions which have been repudiated in this suit. I feel the more constrained to refer to this matter, as Mr. Justice Russell has laid it down as a rule of procedure that, in the cases he indicates, exparte orders should ordinarily be passed where proceedings are taken under section 149 of the Indian Companies Act. I cannot agree with that view and I earnestly hope that exparte orders will not under that section or otherwise, be treated as a matter of course. They should, in my opinion, be granted with the greatest caution, and where rapid action is desired it is always possible, under the rules of this Court, to serve, with leave, short notice of any application to the Court. After making some further remarks his lordship said: The result then, is that so far as Miranda is concerned, we confirm the decree of the first Court with costs; but Lakshmishanker's case demands further consideration on a point, tha has not been as yet argued before us. Though we hold Lakshmi shanker liable to the plaintiff Company to the extent indicated, he in his written statement claims to set off the sum of Rs 5,79,300, "lent" it is alleged, "by him to the Company at different times". This contention will necessitate an enquiry into the question whether, assuming the facts to be as Lakshmishanker alleges, this claim to set off is good in law, and if this be decided in the affirmative to what extent the claim can be established. This is a matter of some importance and before disposing of it, we think it right to give the parties an opportunity of placing before us their contentions in relation to it. But whatever may be the result of this enquiry, we desire to say that though we have come to the same conclusion as Mr. Justice Tyebjee, so far as Miranda is concerned, we wholly dissociate ourselves from the strictures passed by the learned judge for which in our opinion there was no justification.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT BARODA.

SAKHARAM BAPU GAIKWAD, the adopted son of her Highness the late Radhabai of Baroda, was at the instance of the Baroda Government tried on charges of theft, preferring false accounts and destruction of documents. The accused was committed to the Court of Sessions by Gheetalien, first Class Magistrate. The trial before the Sessions Judge of Baroda, Mr. Dorabji, lasted over six months. Messrs Gokhale, Dewanji and Patkar appeared to prosecute and Mr. P. P. Khare of the Bombay High Court assisted by Mr. Talvarkar defended the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that her Highness Radhabai Saheb died on the morning of the 16th December 1902, that on the 14th the accused sent to Bombay seven gold pots and three trunks and a bale containing silver articles and clothes all belonging to her Highness, that he also removed from time to time furniture and other household articles from the residence of her Highness to his own house, and that on the day she died he got a false Jamakharch made to show that the money realised by the sale of gold pots was used by her for the purpose of making presents to several persons and that at the same time he destroyed and burnt several valuable papers. On behalf of the accused it was stated that he did not send the gold pots to Bombay and that he had no personal knowledge that they were so sent, that the three trunks and bale were sent by him to Bombay for safe custody as they contained his own valuables and that they were not sent from her Highness's residence at the Racecourse, but from his own house in the town, that most of the articles found in his house in town belonged to him and that some were given to him by her Highness and that he knew nothing about the Jamakharch and the destruction of papers.

In summing up the case the learned Sessions Judge observed, that Mr. Khare, commenting on the character of the witnesses in the case, argued that the whole case against the accused was a creation of the joint efforts of Trimbakrao and the supposed eye-witnesses who fully believed that the State was interested in the conviction of the accused and that if they succeeded in making up a good case against him they would be well rewarded and that their evidence must, therefore, be received with great caution. That there was nothing in the case to suppose that the witnesses had any grounds for such a belief or that they had more than an ordinary interest in the trial of the accused. It was said that Kute and Manikial were accomplices and that they were not worthy of credit. Kute was sent to Bombay with the trunks and the bale. He was to take them to the house of Bhai Jiwanji and return. Masaheb was still living at the time, he was accustomed to obey all orders of the accused as those of Masaheb. Everything was done in open day-light, he could not be sure that the accused would be called to account for what he was doing and he had no other interest in carrying out the orders of the accused than that of a servant of the establishment and there was absolutely nothing of the accomplice in his behaviour. Manikial said that he expected no remuneration for the work he was to do at Bombay. The relations with Masaheb and the accused were those of a trader and a customer, and a Bania and business man like him was not likely to do anything merely with the object of obliging the accused or Masaheb. There was no doubt that he must have been tempted with the idea of earning a good commission by the sale, but that was no reason to take him for an accomplice. He was no stranger in the authority exercised by accused in Masaheb's establishment and might have thought it proper to execute the commission. The other witnesses did not call for any comment as there was nothing in the case to support the allegations made against them. The accused has not been only charged with the theft of the gold pots and the silver articles, &c., from the house at the Racecourse, but he has been also charged with the theft of other articles mentioned in the yadi attached to the charge-sheet from Masaheb's town residence and from Vishrambag on or about the 13th of December 1902. The evidence at its best simply showed that certain articles belonging to Masaheb were found in the house of the accused and that they were seen by the witnesses either at Vishrambag or the wada two or three or four years ago. The evidence as to when they were removed was really wanting. Kute's statement was vague and unsupported by any other evidence.

The learned Sessions Judge held that the accused might have stolen the articles found in his house in 1901 or 1902, but there did not appear the least connection or continuity between any such theft and the theft of the gold and silver articles on or about the 13th December and that therefore, this count must, fail for want of evidence. The second charge against the accused is that on the 16th, he got up a false Jamakharch. The charge of making a false Jamakharch was not added till the 17th, and Kharde and Naransing were produced before the police on the same day. The learned Judge was not prepared to say with the defence that the Jamakharch was a fabrication but the want of evidence to show that the book was immediately taken possession of by the Committee with the Jamakharch written in it and that it was properly handed over to Trimbakrao by them made it very unsafe to rely upon it. It might be due to any one of several forms and for the want of knowledge that delay in the production of a document even by a State department might give rise to suspicion and render it valueless. It was just probable that under proper safe guards the Jamakharch would have been a valuable piece of evidence, but the manner in which it came before the Court it was void of all guarantee that the Jamakharch deposed to by the witnesses was the same now before the Court.

Mr. Khare also contended that the transaction was incomplete that no money was received by the accused and that no offence was committed. As the learned judge held it not proved that (Exhibit 12) came from proper custody on its original forms, it was, he thought unnecessary to discuss the other aspects of the question. The accused was also charged with the destruction of valuable papers. Mr. Gokhale admitted that there was nothing to show that these papers were valuable papers or that he destroyed them with a dishonest intent to defraud. The witnesses simply saw him destroy some papers and nothing more. The Daftar of the house was in his charge and he might have destroyed some rough tauchans or old pavtis or he might have destroyed some papers belonging to himself, but there was no evidence to hold that thereby he committed any offence. For the foregoing reasons the learned judge found the accused not guilty of the offence of the theft of articles belonging to Masaheb from Vishrambag and the wada under section 381 of the Penal Code and also found him not guilty of the offence of forgery and destruction of papers under sections, 475 and 484 of the Penal Code; but found the accused guilty of the offence of stealing gold pots and silver articles and clothes from the Racecourse residence of Masaheb under section 381 of the Penal Code. The accused was so long accustomed to look upon all Masaheb's property as his own that it was just likely that he believed that there was nothing heinous in removing the gold pots and other articles to Bombay. In passing sentence upon the accused, the learned Judge thought it fair to take this fact into consideration and sentenced the accused to suffer nine months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 1,000, in default to suffer further simple imprisonment for six months.

Messrs. Khare and Talvarkar presented an appeal against the learned Judge's decision to the Honourable the Chief Justice of the Varsha Court and the accused was released on a bail on his furnishing a security of Rs. 2,500.

ON THE BOMBAY SHOAL.

THE "BARON GORDON" LOST.

The s. s. Baron Gordon, which left Hongkong on July 29 under the command of Captain Crocker, has been wrecked on Bombay Shoal. The disaster occurred on July 31, while the Baron Gordon was on her way from Hongkong to Java. A typhoon was met with early on the morning of July 31, and tossed the vessel about incessantly. It was almost impossible to make any headway against the storm and with great difficulty the vessel's head was kept to the gale. During the day the wind veered round to S. E. by E. and the ship began to approach the Bombay Shoal. Each succeeding wave lifted the doomed vessel nearer destruction, until at last she was tossed up on the crest of a tremendous wave and the careening motion, together with the grinding of her hull told those on board that she was on the shoal. After the weather had gone down an examination of the ship showed that there was no danger of the ship going to pieces. A lifeboat containing the chief officer, third officer, third engineer and a Civil and Military Plate—Distance 6 furlongs. quartermaster put off. Flying signals of distress they sailed on until sighted by the s. s. 'Lok Sang' Captain Wheeler; after picking the survivors up the 'Lok Sang" headed for Bombay shoal to secure the remainder of the men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting them but the Captain and crew of the Lok Sang worked well and ultimately all were rescued. They arrived in Hongkong on Aug. 7 in the 'Lok Sang."

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MURDERED BY A SIDI.

MADANPURA was a scene of considerable excitement early yesterday morning when Jumma Esmail, a young Sidi aged about thirty years, murdered Chobu Gopal, a purdeshi milkman, aged twenty-eight years. It appears that Jumma resided with his wife and sister-in-law in a room on the first floor of a house in Mahomedan Street, Madanpura. Chobu Gopal, the purdeshi milkman, also occupied a room on the ground floor of the same house. On Monday night Jumma went out for a drive in company of his wife leaving his sister-in-law alone in his room. About midnight the couple returned home. The wife had to wait for a few moments on the groundfloor to pay off the gharrywala, while the husband went straight up the stairs to his room. The door was closed from inside and Jumma knocked at it. A few moments' delay was caused before Aminabai, Jumma's sister-in-law, opened the door, and Jumma's suspicions were aroused by the former's conduct. When Aminabai confronted him at the door Jumma questioned her as to who was in the room with her. Amina assured Jumma that she was alone in the room. In the meantime Jumma's eyes fell on Chobu who had concealed himself under a cot. He struck Chobu with a stick and the latter came out from under the cot, Jumma took him downstairs saying he would beat him there, and shortly after this he returned to his room with a bloodstained penknife in his hand. He told Amina that he had stabbed Chobu, Jumma then cleaned the bloodstains off the knife with his "bundi" and flung the garment on the floor in his room. He then fastened the door of his room and retired. About 1 a. m. yesterday morning the landlord of the house, his son, and other neighbours heard Chobu crying that he was stabbed. They all ran to help him and found him lying on some date palms in the passage on the groundfloor under the staircase. He was bleeding and information was given to the police. Superintendent Nolan on receiving the information hurried up to the scene and removed Chobu to the J. J. Hospital. Chobu entered the hospital in an unconscious state and it was ascertained that he had sustained a penetrating incised wound on the abdomen injuring the viscera. He died shortly after admission into the hospital. In the meantime Jumma had bolted, but was arrested at 5 a. m. yesterday while on his way to his mother's house in Conet Gully. The Police recovered the bloodstained "bundi," and the penknife from the room of Jumma.

The accused was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur at the Mazagaon Police Court with murdering Chobu. As the accused desired to make a confession of his guilt; all the members of the police force were ordered out of Court. The accused said he stabbed Chobu because the latter disgraced his brother. He first struck him with a stick when Chobu came out and caught him by his throat. He then stabbed him with a knife. Further hearing was adjourned.

An inquest was held last evening at the J. J. Hospital where the body was identified and further inquiry was adjourned.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday August 29.

The Yerrowda Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr Roy's b aus g Fotheringay
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)
Aga S Shah's b e g Carburton by Carbine—Mrs Butterwick (5 years)
Aga S Shah's b aus m Shotover (5 years)
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover (5 years)
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker (aged)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Glen Albyn
Mr J D Scott's ch g m Amplify
Mr J D Scott's b g Magician
Mr J D Scott's ch g g God Boy
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain (aged)
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnalli (aged)
Mr Locke's br g filly Miss Villiers (4 years)
Mr T L Roberts br aus g Dumbell (aged)
Messrs P B Avasia's and C Bleach's b e g Testwood (4 years)
Messrs P B Avasia's and C Bleach's b e g Apology by Glenwood—Queen of the Hills (3 years)
Mr Peel's b aus g Pistol
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi
Mr Lakshmi Kantharaj Urs's b aus g Gum (aged)
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture (aged)
Mr Gaisaun's b aus g Dulcimer
Mr Gaisaun's b or br e m Psalm
Mr T L Roberts ch aus g Moroney
Major G Moore's br e g Half a Crown (5 years)
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji (aged)

Arab Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar (5 years)
Captain Bayford's b g g Berserker (aged)
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan (aged)
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark (5 years)
Major Jamieson's b a h Busier 14-0
Prince Fateh Singh

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1904.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE satisfaction, caused by the statement that four British cruisers and a gunboat are now in search of the Russian rovers Smolensk and St. Petersburg, can only be increased by the announcement that they have succeeded in their mission and escorted the Volunteers northwards flying the merchant flag, The offensive operations of these two vessels, we may take it, are now at an end. We shall still, however, have to deal with cases which may occur in circumstances similar to those which brought the Knight Commander to grief. Russian ships apparently cannot fight. Their officers, brave men, no doubt, have become restive and rather than eat their heads off, prefer to rove about the seas lording it over defenceless merchantmen and, if we did but know, native coasting craft, possibly also fishing smacks. It is a sorry picture, these gallant fellows reduced to the level of foodpads and garrotters. If their Government would but permit them, they would fight to the last shell and die gloriously for their country. But no; Russia does not wish this. It has little admiration for anything straight and above board. So the incidents of the past few months are likely to be repeated. That is, of ccurse, if the British Government does not manifest in an unmistakable manner that it really does mean what it says, to quote Mr. Balfour. As regards the fate of the Knight Commander opinions may vary very greatly. The Russian official account is this:—"On July 24, at six o'clock in the morning, in lat. 34.21, long. 138.53, a Russian cruiser sighted the Knight Commander, and fired two blank shots at a distance of some two miles, as a signal for her to stop. Instead of doing so, the Knight Commander steamed at full speed towards the Gulf of Tokio, and only heaved to at the second shell, having hoisted the British flag. A visit made to the vessel showed that the captain had no charter and no manifest, and that the certified copies of these documents presented by the captain showed cargoes for Kobe and Yokohama. It was established that the vessel was chartered from America to Japan with a cargo of railway material and machinery, which was contraband of war. The vessel was, therefore, deemed liable to confiscation. The proximity of the enemy's port, the lack of coal on board the vessel to enable her to be taken into a Russian port, and the impossibility of supplying her with coal from one of the Russian cruisers owing to the high sea running, obliged the Commander of the Russian cruiser to sink the Knight Commander."

A Russian contemporary asserted at the time that the commander of the Knight liner had admitted the justice of Russian dealing with his vessel, and judging from the copy of a letter, he wrote to an indiscreet individual in Calcutta, who sent it to the press, we are not prepared to challenge the statement. But Lord Lansdowne, the day before the mail left replying to the Marquess of Ripon in the Lords, did not accept the alleged view of the commander. He remarked that the effect of severe rules dealing with contraband was greatly intensified by the measures taken to enforce them which were also measures of exceptional severity. The view of the Russian Government is that they may destroy a neutral vessel if that vessel have contraband on board. This view, exclaimed the Foreign Secretary, is one which "this country has never accepted. It is a view which, I believe, has, though not perhaps quite so distinctly, been refused by other powers. It has certainly not been accepted by the Government of the United States. Therefore, we are altogether unable to admit that the sinking of the Knight Commander was justifiable according to any principle of International Law by which this country has ever regarded herself as bound." The decision of the Prize Court at Vladivostock was naturally that she was a lawful prize, as was her cargo, and that therefore the sinking of the vessel was within the rights of Russia. The finding was based on the ground that the railway material forming part of the cargo was intended for Chemulpo by way of Japanese ports, probably for the railway line from Seoul to the estuary of the Yalu. In the ordinary course of Russian procedure, an appeal against the decision can be lodged with the Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg. It is stated that Prize Courts were instructed to deal with all cases before them in a spirit of moderation, it being pointed out that ships can only be sunk "in the event of absolute necessity when it is impossible to adopt any other course." Russian jurists are said to have expressed surprise at the decision of the Prize Court in this case and that the judgment may be successfully contested in the absence of acceptable and admissible proofs of the contraband nature of the freight.

The position of the case when Lord Lansdowne referred to it, was this: that it awaited trial by the Appellate Prize Court at St. Petersburg. But his lordship explained that whether it reversed the finding of the Vladivostock Court or not, his Majesty's Government was in any case unable to admit that the destruction of the vessel was justifiable or that the proceedings of Prize Courts had any validity, in so far as this particular case is concerned. It is a matter for congratulation that Lord Lansdowne explained that the cumulative effect of the different measures, to which the Russian Government has thought fit to resort, was the creation of a situation which is "extremely serious." He characterised the Russian extension of the doctrine of contraband as altogether novel and unprecedented. They claimed to pursue alleged contraband of war, no matter where it may be found, no matter at what distance from the theatre of war and particularly in those narrow waters through which all neutral commerce is virtually obliged to pass on its way to the Far East. Finally, said he, we have "their additional claim to dispose, as we think arbitrarily and without the previous authority of a Prize Court, of vessels taken with so-called contraband of war on board, by sinking or destruction." The Foreign Minister besought the House to realise how serious was the problem with which Government has to deal, but he "did not for a moment suggest the whole of the consequences likely to follow." The British Government does not deny the right of a belligerent to prevent the supply of contraband of war to the other belligerent and to take reasonable precautions for that purpose. But we rejoice to have confirmation of the brief telegraphic report, already published, that the British Government thought it their duty to point out very earnestly to the Russian Government that their conduct in the matter has gone far beyond what is justifiable for this purpose. No definitive settlement of the question has been arrived at. The language of the Russian Government is such as to inspire hope that they will discontinue it, and their consent to our proposal that we shall fetch in the rovers seems to endorse it; but we are going to a great deal of expense to serve our adversary. The despatch of a few battleships to the Baltic would have been cheaper and would have had a more immediate effect.

THE SIZE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS.

THE news that the Admiralty have called for tenders for two new battteships 150 tons bigger than the last class shows that the old policy of harking back every year to a smaller type of ship has now been definitely abandoned. To say that the limit has been reached, as Lord Selborne is reported to have said, is a poor answer to the criticism on the excessive size of newer battleships. The same thing has been said of each new type as it was produced, and yet the size and cost have continued to show progressive increase. The size of our battleships has in fact increased some 2,350 tons in ten years. In 1893 the Ramillies, 14,150 tons, was completed, and she was 3,550 tons bigger than her forerunner, the Anson. In 1894 the Admiralty went back in the Centurion to a 10,500 ton type, and in 1896 to the Renown, of 12,350, but the year later came the Jupiter, 14,200 tons. The Canopus, of 1,200, was 12,950 tons, but a year later the Duncan brought the size up to 14,000 tons. The Albemarle, Cornwallis and Exmouth, which followed, were of the same class. Then there was a big advance to the 16,350 tons of the Commonwealth and the King Edward. By this time Mr. Watts had succeeded Sir William White as Director of Naval Construction, and the 15,000 ton limit which Sir William had wished to exceed, had he had his way, by 4,000 or 5,000 tons, was abolished. The new Lord Nelson class will have a tonnage of 16,500 tons, a slight increase on last year's King Edward VII., which was again heavier than the London type of 1902. The new Lord Nelson type will have a displacement of 16,500 tons and cost a million and a half—half as much again as the largest battleship of ten years ago. It seems a strange policy now, in the light of the naval war between Russia and Japan, not only to be maintaining the size of battleships, but actually to be increasing it. The experiences of the war up to now have gone to show that all the work has been done by the smaller craft, and the main business of battleships has been to act as targets for torpedoes.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC.

In view of the prospective completion of the Panama Canal in the near future, Australians are getting very nervous over the trend of events in the Pacific, especially the growth of French influence in the New Hebrides islands. The retiring General Officer Commanding, Major Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, in his report issued on July 1st. this year, reminded Australia that if it meant business by its "Munroe Doctrine" for the Pacific, it must at once give him more men and at least £500,000 for military equipment. He said: "It is certain that commercial supremacy in the Pacific will be the aim and ambition of the leading naval and military powers of the world, and that Australian interests must thereby be seriously compromised, if not imperilled, unless they are effectively secured by a reasonable measure of military defence." Australians have been further alarmed by the inability of their pioneer brethren to make headway in the New Hebrides against the heavily subsidised French settlers. The recently signed Anglo-French Convention provides for a land tribunal to be appointed by Great Britain and France, to settle land disputes in the group. This does not, however, satisfy Australia. They want—and have through Mr. Waston, the Labour Prime Minister, asked for—Australian representation on the land tribunal and some permanent arrangement which will prevent France from obtaining a naval base at Vila, the capital. The Prime Minister has already foreshadowed a relaxation of the Australian tariff in favour of the produce of the Islands and steamship subsidies securing a regular monthly service between Sydney and the principal islands. Australia means to fight France inch by inch for supremacy in the New Hebrides. Strategic reasons compel her to be watchful and active, regardless of cost,

A SUGGESTION IN FAVOUR OF BOWLERS.

It will interest cricket lovers to learn that Mr. A. C. MacLaren, the famous Lancashire batsman, has made a generous and at the same time practical suggestion in favour of the bowlers. It is that they should be allowed a new ball for every hundred runs. The advantage to be gained is in the superior swerving capacities of the new ball, and most batsmen will agree with Mr. MacLaren's contention that the swerver is the only ball on good wickets to "defeat good batsmen." Granting that there is a good deal in favour of Mr. Mac Laren's suggestion, it may be asked, with all humility, what is this swerve and how does it differ from the rotatory movement or spin which, upon the contact of the ball with the ground, develops into break. The slice at golf and swerves of the base-ball pitchers are movements of a similar kind, and it seems to follow that the bowler who swerves the most also breaks the most. It has not been contended that there is anything mystic about the swerve and, as to the new ball we may readily believe that, if the seams protrude a trifle, they will give some purchase to the fingers as well as to the wind. Swervers are commonly given the advantage of a cross wind and it would be interesting to know how many of them bowl round the wicket. The moderate sceptic may suggest that when a man bowls round the wicket, the illusion of a swerve is easily created. Be this as it may, it is impossible to dismiss lightly the suggestion of such a good judge of the game as Mr. MacLaren, and it would do no harm if bowlers were given whatever advantage, there might be, in changing the ball for a new one every hundred runs.

THE AUSTRALIAN COTTON TREE.

THE new variety of cotton tree grown in Queensland in Australia, is, when fully developed, about the size of an orange tree. It bears, however, a small maiden crop six months after planting and takes two years to reach maturity. It is planted from January to May, during the tropical rainy season, seven feet by seven feet apart. When fully grown, it covers all the ground, each tree bearing from 300 to 500 bolls equal to from 4 lbs. to 7 lbs. of seed cotton or 1 1/3 lbs. to 2 1/3 lbs. of clean lint. Some 800 to 900 trees can be put in per acre. Samples of the bolls have been very favourably reported on by both English and Continental experts. A German authority declared it "better than the best of American cottons and would buy all that can be grown at double current rate." The significance of the success of the new plant lies in this: the annual herbaceous varieties of America will neither grow nor pay in sub-tropical Australia. The Australian plant is a hybrid—the result of a cross with a local plant and the Peruvian "Kidney" cotton.

WE understand that the amount to be handed over to the St. George's Hospital Funds, from the Black and White Minstrels' entertainments is somewhere over three thousand rupees, a very considerable proof of the success achieved.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th July, amounted to Rs. 2,451, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 246. Total earnings from 1st July to 16th July were Rs. 6,136, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,602.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th July, amounted to Rs. 7,728, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 488. Total earnings from 1st July to 16th July were Rs. 16,560, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,473.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th July amounted to Rs. 1,601, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 286. Total earnings from 1st July to 16th July were Rs. 3,569, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 540.

THE Chairman of the Assam branch of the Indian Tea Association recently circulated a circular inquiring whether the planters in the Assam Valley would join in establishing a sanatorium at Haflong, which is a hill station on the newly opened section of the Assam-Bengal Railway which runs from Badarpur to Lumding. The scheme is however not likely to be realised as it is considered that Haflong is not high enough and is not out of the fever zone. It is therefore probable that the planters will prefer to patronise Shillong, which is now only two days journey from the greater part of the Assam Valley, especially as arrangements have been made by the Local Government to establish a large hotel there for the accommodation of visitors. Shillong, however, needs railway communication in order to become popular, as the tonga journey is a tedious and expensive one.

MR. ALFORT, a well-known English mountain climber, has had a thrilling experience in the Alps, near Chamounix. Accompanied by the guide Joseph Cavanel, he was descending the Aiguille Sans Nom, when a great boulder struck the guide and carried him to the very brink of a precipice. The Geneva correspondent of the "Newcastle Chronicle" states that Mr, Alfort held on to the rope which united the two men, and dragged back to the full extent of his strength. Both were dragged near to the edge of the abyss, but the rope held, and Mr. Alfort succeeded in steadying his companion before reaching the falling point. Cavanel, however, was disabled, and guides had to be signalled for from the valley to carry him down.

AN unusual stranger made his appearance in the Victorian State Parliament on a recent evening. During a dreary debate a large grey opposum suddenly scampered into the chamber, rushed into the Sergeant-at-Arms seat and sat there blinking in astonishment at the electric lights. In a second the memory of boyhood's happy possum hunting days swept over members, and forgetful of the time and place there was a roar from them as they all joined in the chase. The Speaker unmindful of his robes and dignity laughed unrestrainedly, but after a minute or two he rose shocked at his own levity, and rushed from the chamber. Over and under seats members clambered after the possum. Chairs were overthrown, pandemonium reigned, but at last a labor member dragged the stranger out by the tail. The Speaker returned, but it was impossible to restore order and parliament shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE police officer on duty at the Paris Morgue had a little adventure the other night. It was the charmed hour of midnight, which the spirits of the dead are fabled to select as the moment for their uncanny freaks, and the officer, from out the dead stillness suddenly heard the whirr of wings. With an uncomfortable sensation as to ghosts he stopped and listened, and as everything was quite still he resumed his round. "It must have been fancy," he said to himself. But no sooner had he begun to move again than the whirr again became audible, and the officer distinctly felt the rush of air caused by the quick passage of some strange body quite close to his face. Then he lit every gas jet in the death chamber, and found himself alone with the dead and a homing pigeon, which easily let itself be caught. The wing bears the number 704, and the owner's name is on a ring.

SIX MONTHS OF WAR.

THE FAR EAST TRAGEDY AND ITS THREE GREAT ACTS.

[BY H. O. WILSON.]

In Japan, where the theatre is a very popular institution, a play generally begins at ten o'clock in the morning, and lasts until nearly midnight. From this it may be inferred that the Japanese are people who do things deliberately, without undue "hustle." Their motto is the Japanese equivalent of festina lente—make haste slowly—and they adhere to the maxim in everything they undertake. So it has been in the production of the great human drama now holding the stage in North-Eastern Asia, the drama which has an audience consisting of the whole civilised world.

The Japanese war chiefs are wonderful stage managers, writes Mr. H. O. Wilson in the "Daily Express," but they have more regard for the actors than for the audience, and they are somewhat irritatingly particular not to allow any member of the inquisitive public behind the scenes. Even the dramatic critics, towards whom theatrical managers are usually so obliging have been kept out in the cold, instead of being accorded front seats, from which to view the play. But despite this aloofness, the critics have had few harsh things to say about the principal actors in the drama, and as there is likely to be only one performance, they have had to bow to the inevitable to accept seats in the back rows, and to see only so much of the play as the stage managers in their discretion have seen fit to allow them.

ACT I.

THE OCCUPATION OF KOREA AND BATTLE OF THE YALU.

The curtain was rung up six months ago to-day, and upon the stage came Admiral Togo, with his fleet of warships. The particular corner allotted to him was the west coast of Korea, where, in the harbour of Chemulpho, were a Russian cruiser and a gunboat, the Varyag and the Korietz. To the sounds of an orchestra consisting of most unmusical instruments—to wit, scores of naval guns—the enemy's warships were sunk, and the first blood was drawn in this very sanguinary drama.

At this time the action was going forward so rapidly in several parts of the stage that it required the closest attention to follow the plot. At Port Arthur another portion of Togo's fleet was engaged in fighting the main naval force of the Russians. More bloodshed occurred; two of the enemy's battleships and a cruiser were disabled, and the Japanese had a number of players incapacitated, but these were at once hurried behind the scenes out of sight of the critics.

The next day this portion of the first act was continued at the Port Arthur corner of the stage, with similar results, while in another corner—in Japan itself—a vast movement began to develop, swarms of troops being seen to embark on scores of transports, making immediately towards the centre of the stage. Twenty thousand of them landed at Chemulpho and marched to Seoul. From this time until the end of the first act Korea remained the scene of the most important events. Little by little the Japanese forces occupied the country, stretching from east to west, and advancing by degrees, constructing roads, establishing depots, and maintaining order, until by the end of March the last Russian soldier had been driven out across the Yalu.

Then occurred the first great situation of the drama—the battle of the Yalu, the result of which was the complete defeat of the Russian army, causing it to retire temporarily from the stage.

ACT II.

THE INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

All this time Admiral Togo still kept the action busily going in another part of the stage. Time after time he hurl'd his naval forces against the Russian strong-hold, in an endeavour to "bottle up" the fleet in the harbour.

Much bloodshed occurred in the prosecution of this project. Torpedo-boats, destroyers, cruisers, and battleships on both sides were severely mauled, and many heroes disappeared from the scene, never to be heard of again. On April 13 Togo provided his principal set scheme. On this date he lured out the Russian fleet and would have annihilated it, but for the inopportune lifting of the fog, which revealed his presence to the Russians. As it was, he drove the battleship Petropavlovsk on the floating mines, and she was destroyed, 700 men going down to death with her, including a Russian cast for one of the principal parts—Admiral Makaroff.

At length, after the sacrifice of many lives and many ships, Admiral Togo achieved his purpose, blocking up the entrance to the harbour on May 3. This enabled the Japanese troops to land on the peninsula in tremendous force. Liaotung then became for a time the centre of the stage. Landings took place at several points, and little by little the Russian forces were driven into the fortress of Port Arthur. This occurred chiefly as the result of two great battles, at Kinchau and Nanshan. The fighting extended from May 16 to 26, and both sides lost thousands of men. But it gave the Japanese the command of the Liaotung peninsula, and left them at liberty to concentrate their armies for the taking of the fortress.

A fortnight later, however, the Russians created a diversion by sending a "relief" army south to harass the Japanese. This, one of the most unexpected situations in the drama, resulted in a disastrous blow to the Russians. The "relief" force was hopelessly defeated at Wafangkau, pursued north, and driven out of the peninsula with a loss of nearly 10,000 men and many guns. This action brought the curtain down upon the second act.

ACT III.

DRIVING IN THE RUSSIANS TO LIAOYANG.

After the great battle of the Yalu on May 1, the Japanese, under General Kuroki, advanced step by step, occupying Chiuliencheng, Antung, Fenghuangcheng, Saimatsi, and the mountain passes of Motien, Taling, and Fenshiuling. Striking out westwards, another Japanese army advanced upon the railway which winds its way between Port Arthur and Liaoyang, across the O. P. side of the stage, and along which the beaten Russians were retreating.

For the last three weeks of July this line was the centre of interest. The relentless Japanese harried the rear of the retreating Russians, who turned and defied them at several points, only to be stricken hard and still harder, and obliged to maintain their hurried retirement. In this action the principal events were the capture of Kaiping and the occupation of Niuchwang, which resulted from it. Twice the Russians attempted a counter-stroke—once when they sent 20,000 men to attempt the recapture of the Motien Pass, and again when General Stakelberg tried to check the advance at Haicheng.

In both cases the results were disastrous for the Russians. The former cost them the life of one of their leading generals—Count Keller—and the latter may even now be resulting in the annihilation of a large portion of the main Russian army. Act III. closes with a strikingly impressive scene.

In the Port Arthur corner of the stage is the great Russian stronghold, surrounded by the enemy's forces, suffering from a hail of shot and shell the like of which had never been seen before, and subjected to the attacks of an enormous army determined on its fall.

At the other side of the stage is the main Russian army, hemmed in on all sides by overwhelmingly strong forces, with no alternative to bloodly defeat save headlong retreat to Mukden, if even that ignominious course is still open to it.

The world audience awaits with eager impatience the rising of the curtain upon Act IV. The bell has already rung, the big-gun orchestra is in full swing, and the stage waits for Kuropatkin.

IN connection with the approaching close of the salmon fishing season on the Tyne, which is pronounced to be the worst on record, the question is raised as to why the fishing season on the Tweed should continue a fortnight later than that on the Tyne; when it is declared by those who speak with authority on the subject that from the salmon fisher's point of view the Tweed is a much "earlier" river than the Tyne. In a general way a good "fresh" is looked for in the Tyne early in September. It would be nothing less than a charity, in this disastrous year, to let the fishermen have the chance of getting the benefit of it.

KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT.

THE DEFENCE OF LIAO-YANG.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Liao-yang telegraphs to-day that the entire Russian force with transport and artillery have fallen back safely on Liao-yang and are preparing to give battle.

It was a magnificent spectacle yesterday evening as the Russian transport retired across the open plain, while the troops and guns protected the rear, the batteries firing rapidly and incessantly.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that General Routkovsky and Colonel Deraaben were killed during the retreat on Liao-yang.

Four British cruisers and one gunboat are seeking for Russian Volunteer cruisers in South African waters.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Reuter (Chifu) telegraphs that after a full severe fighting has been resumed at Port Arthur on 27th instant.

The Admiralty announces that the commander of the Cape Squadron left Seychelles on the 26th instant with the Crescent, the Forte and the Pearl, and is proceeding to the south in search of the Russian Volunteer cruisers St. Petersburg and the Smolensk.

The Barrosa searches between Walfisch Bay and Benguela, and the Partridge between Walfisch Bay and Simon's Bay.

The commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, which is presently in the vicinity of Cape Verde, with the St. George and the Brilliant is also ordered to join in the search.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the crew of the Russian cruiser Novik have arrived at Vladivostock.

LATER.

Reuter (Liao-yang) wires to-day that rifle firing began at five this morning southwards and a steady cannonade is progressing. A great battle is believed to have begun.

The Japanese reached five miles west of the Railway last evening but dispersed.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is believed that the loss of Anshanshan, the strongest defence of Liao-yang, renders the Russian position at Liao-yang untenable.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the Russian men-of-war there have finished disarming.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 30.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London 29th August says that Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's," correspondent anticipates that the present fight will prove biggest and most momentous battle of the whole campaign. The Russians are resisting desperately.

All telegrams praise the work of their artillery.

The abandonment of positions at Anshan-chan which could not have been taken without serious loss, was compelled by the Japanese advance from the east.

General Kuropatkin is reported to be embarrassed by his army's dislike of constant retirements.

A Mukden telegram shows that the Japanese ought a bayonet combat on the 26th. Advancing without firing, a Russian regiment and battery got round their flank and moved down the whole column from the rear.

The Japanese generally preferring suicide to capture.

A Colombo telegram says: Eight steamers of the Volunteer fleet in the Black Sea, two steamers of the Eastern Asiatic Navigation Company, and two steamers of the Russian Steamship Trading Company have been chartered by the Russian Admiralty to accompany the Baltic squadron. The charters date from September 1st.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL EGERTON.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

General Egerton sails for India on the 4th November.

BOER TREASURE.

Discovery in the Transvaal.

Reuter (Johannesburg) states that buried treasure estimated at a quarter of a million sterling which was removed from Pretoria before Lord Roberts's entry, has been discovered beyond Spelonken. The Government receives half.

DEATH OF EX-SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

LONDON, AUG 30.

Ex-Sultan Murad is dead.

THE Italian tenor, Signor Tamagno, has had a curious experience with some of his very good friends. He has an agreement with the Gramophone Company of London by which a stated sum down is paid for every one of his songs used for the gramophone, besides a percentage for every new disc issued. This source of income is beginning to prove lucrative, and a group of the eminent tenor's acquaintances have set up a claim for a share in the proceeds, on the ground that the idea was first put before Tamagno in a practical form by them. At first the Turin Tribunal admitted the claim, but the Court of Appeal quashed the judgment, and found for Tamagno, with costs.

THE Health Department of New York is dumping large quantities of milk in the street this summer because its temperature when it reaches the city is above 50° Fahr. Three thousand cans have been spilled in a single night, and one night a whole trainload was condemned on its arrival. This action of the Health Department has caused a good deal of complaint among the milk dealers, but the inspectors state that milk is examined as soon as it reaches the city, so that they may keep out any that has not been properly cared for en route. Milk, which is not cooled and kept cooled properly in transit, is not pure.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 30.

Regarding Asiatics in the Transvaal, the "Times" Johannesburg correspondent says that the Imperial Government is not prepared to appoint a commission to inquire into the Asiatic question.

THE NEW BRONZE AND NICKEL COINS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

The question of the proposed new bronze and nickel coins has been exercising the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which has lately in a letter to the Government of Bengal pronounced against the former and in favour of the latter. The Committee lays stress upon the probability of the coin being passed off for silver, but objects to the suggestion that it should be perforated in centre on ground that this would make it impossible for the nickel to bear the King's effigy, which it would be highly inadvisable in India to sacrifice. The Committee's suggestion therefore is that the edges of coins should be perforated in such a way as to leave sufficient space for the King's head.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

The Hon. Mr. Lely, Chief Commssioner of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Lely left Simla this morning for the plains.

Sir A. and Lady Martindale arrive this afternoon.

Mr. Percival Landon, who is also a guest at Viceregal Lodge, arrived yesterday.

THE NEW MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

MADRAS AUGUST 30.

The installation of the Rajah of Vizianagram who has attained majority was celebrated with much eclat. Many Zemindars, district officers, European and Hindu gentlemen were present. Two durbars were held, one in the morning and the other in the evening. Thousands of the poor were fed. European guests were entertained at a ball. The whole function was a splendid success.

Maharanee Gajapati Rao, wedow of the late Maharajah in handing over Kuppili, Jottipalle and Gunkalom estates to her son-in-law, the Rajah of Kurupam last week in accordance with the will of the late Maharaja remitted Rs. 37,000 arrears of revenue due to her by the ryots.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUG. 30.

The Final in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament which is to be played to-morrow between the 33rd Light Cavalry "A" and "B" teams, the latter being scratched, the tournament is now declared won by the 33rd Light Cavalry "A" team.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Of officers wounded in Tibet Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, is reported to be doing well while Lieut. Bowden-Smith, Royal Fusiliers, and Lieut Mitchell, 32nd Pioneers, have both recovered and returned to duty.

Lieutenant Sandes R. E. is transferred from Madras to the Punjab Command Military Works.

The following have passed the examination for promotion to Major:—Brevet-Major Woods, Royal Garrison Artillery; Captains Kaye, 21st Punjabis Swifte, 57th Wilde's Rifles, and Cotton, 98th Infanry.

With a view to promoting the study of the Tibeten language among officers of the Army in India, it has been decided that a reward of Rs. 500 will in future be admissible to all officers of the army in military employ without restriction as to locality in which they are serving, on their passing an examination in that language according to tests which will shortly be notified.

EXIT RUSSIA, ENTER JAPAN.

THE SITUATION AT NEWCHWANG.

WE are informed that the Yokohama Specie Bank have re-opened their Branch Office at Newchwang, and resumed business at their own premises. The Bank also opened a new Branch Office at Dalny on the 23rd August.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. PERSIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Persia to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7 to-day at 11 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 9-30 a.m. sharp to-day:—Mr. Austin Neame, Mr. H. Bamjee, Miss Lungley, Mr. Lalee Ram Bhoseen, Captain and Mrs. A. Mudge and Mr. V. V. Phadke.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 20th August was 377 against 378 and 361 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 52. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 3 deaths from plague, against 3 and 8 in the preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 21 deaths from tetanus against 24 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 129 and 44, respectively, against 119 and 41 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·1 per mile per annum, against 27·1 the mean of the last five years.

POONA MOUNTED SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry gave a nice Gymkhana this afternoon on the race course, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington being present. A good programme was placed before the public. Seven events came off and were filled well. For the first event, tent-pegging by sections of four and two runs, six teams entered.

In the first run the East Lancashires missed all pegs. The Mounted Infantry touched but failed to carry. Captain Casson's team did the same. Result:—

First run:—93rd Highlanders carried 2 pegs.
Signallers' team carried 3 pegs, and touched one.
R. A. team carried 2 pegs.
Second run:—The East Lancashires carried 1 peg,
Mounted Infantry 2 pegs,
Highlanders 2 pegs,
Captain Casson's team 1 peg,
Signallers 1 peg,
R. A. 4 pegs but dropped one.

The Gunners won by a point, signallers being second.

The second event was Polo Scurry. Distance 2 furlongs, ladies nomination. Ten started.

Major England, on Black Flag 1
Mr. Hunter 2

Third event was affinity spelling stakes; dismounted ladies to correct badly spelt letter brought to them by their affinities. The first in with the most correct spelling wins. This race caused much amusement to those who had to correct the orthography of letters.

Won by Miss Martin, and Major England having only one error.

Fourth event:—Affinity butterfly stakes which afforded much amusement.

Miss Fitzgerald and Captain Casson 1
Captain Meynell and Miss Forbes 2

Fifth event:—Affinity picture stakes. Mounted gentlemen to ride with black board and a sealed letter which they will give to their lady who will draw the animal named in the envelope. This event caused most amusement and showed that some of the competitors had marvellous faculty for guessing.

Mrs. Cleveland and Major England won the first prize with their buffets.

Sixth event:—Convent Garden fancy dress cake walk. The competition fell through.

Seventh event was race for Ponies round the coure for which Major Edwards offered a cup. Nine entered.

Major Moore's Champion ..... Owner 1
Captain Casson's Promise ..... Owner 2

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Elphinstone cricket club commenced yesterday. The visitors batted first and scored 163, Dubash and Muchliwala made a good stand, but the others made poor show. The Poona Gymkhana made 113 runs all out, Messrs. Hartley and Campbell both making a good stand. The play then closed for the day. To-day play was resumed with a large attendance of spectators. The visitors completed their second innings by 132 runs. There were 182 runs now for the Gymkhana to win the match, but they scored only 148 and were defeated by 24 runs. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
H Balgaumwalla, b Pogson	0	b Carroll	8
S B Mistry, c Pogson, b Elliot	8	b Umfreville	8
M Saojana, b Pogson	0	c Shaw, b Hartley	17
M Dubash, b Umfreville	63	b Umfreville	29
P H Davur, b Elliott	0	c White, b Carroll	32
J Elchidana, c Pogson, b Elliott	2	b Umfreville	4
K A Irani, c Carroll, b Elliott	0	not out	14
M D Umrigar, c and b Hartley	24	c Elliott, b Hartley	0
H P Master, b Pogson	0	b Shaw b Carroll	11
J Machliwala, not out	45	c Butler, b Umfreville	0
J N Comrigar, b Carroll	0	b Carroll	0
Extras	21	Extras	12
Total	163	Total	132

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Carroll, c and b Davur	10	l-b-w b M Umrigar	0
Mr Thuborn, c Master, b Davur	5	l-b-w, b Davur	7
Honorable Butler, b Davur	4	c and b J Umrigar	0
Mr Pogson, b J Umrigar	3	c Master, b J Umrigar	14
Captain Umfreville, c Belgaumwala, b J Umrigar	0	b J Umrigar	19
Mr Campbell, l-b-w b J Umrigar	30		
Mr Hartley, b J Umrigar	41	c Master, b J Umrigar	45
Mr Thew, b J Umrigar	1	b Davur	0
Mr White, st Machliwalla, b Davur	11	c M Umrigar, b J Umrigar	14
Mr Curtis l-b-w, b Davur	1	not out	5
Mr Elliott, not out	3	b M Umrigar	2
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	113	Total	148

SANDOW'S VISIT TO INDIA.

EUGEN SANDOW, the great teacher of physical culture, author of "Strength and how to obtain it," and numerous other books on physical development etc., supported by a large company of all star vaudeville artists, will shortly sail from South Africa for Bombay. Mr. Robert McGreer, Sandow's manager, has just completed the arrangements, but owing to previous "booking" Sandow will only be able to give five or six performances here. During his stay he will give free lectures to the school children, as his chief purpose in coming to India, is to try and convert the people to an excellent cause—the cause of physical culture. He is particularly anxious to interview all authorities charged with the care of children, to try and persuade them to pay more attention to the development of the body than they do, as he firmly believes that by building up and strengthening the body according to his system of training, the mind is equally benefited. Mr. McGreer will also arrange for a private matinee for the medical profession.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present: Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Trustees further considered and adopted the draft Administration Report of the Board for the year 1903-04.

A REFRESHMENT BAR.

The Board resumed consideration of a circular on a letter from Mr. Mowji Hirji lessee of plot No. 23, First Nagpada, requesting permission to use a shop in the premises as a refreshment room with a first class license for selling wines and spirits.

Mr. Harvey proposed that the permission asked for be granted.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved an amendment that the permission be refused.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

The Board then adjourned.

DR. NOEL NOZEROY, writing in the "Monde Illustre," makes a suggestion which has a good deal to recommend it as to utilising the present war in the East for the advancement of medical and sanitary science. There are, as he points out, many missions at the front charged to study the war on its purely destructive side, but no Power has yet thought it worth while to despatch a mission of competent Army surgeons to study, for the benefit of its own Army, the equipment, working and methods of the systems of the two belligerents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1904.

TENDERS amounting to Rs. 36,40,500 at and over Rs. 104-1-0 were accepted in full yesterday.

The balance of the Loan Rs. 9,500 distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 104-0-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 104-8-7.

The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 57,47,000.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDNAGAR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor accompanied by her Excellency Lady Lamington, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain H. Meynell, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain E. H. Bayford, Aide-de Camp, will leave Poona on Tuesday 6th September at 12-10 noon, arrive Dhond Junction 2-14 p. m., leave Dhond Junction 2-29 p. m., arrive Ahmednagar 4-40 p. m. the same day, stay at Ahmednagar on 7th, 8th and 9th, leave Ahmednagar on 10th September at 0'42 a. m., arrive Dhond Junction 3·40 a. m. leave Dhond Junction 4·15 a. m. and arrive Poona 6·30 a. m. the same day (Saturday).

THANA NOTES.

THERE are so many things to record since my last letter, writes our Thana correspondent, that I hope I shall be able to keep off the subject of the weather except in places where it may be appropriately introduced. The first exception must come at once. Though not in the piteous condition of Gujerat and the Deccan, the crops must have rain soon, if we are to hope to avoid scarcity. Another serious danger threatens us in the shape of locusts. In all portions of this district at a distance of 10 miles or so from the sea, "hoppers" are numerous in young crops and grass lands. No damage worth mentioning has yet been done, and with sufficient rain later the rice crop may be immune, but all other crops are pretty certain to suffer severely. Active operations for their destruction are in progress everywhere, and rewards are being paid to cultivators for hoppers killed at rates varying in different parts according to the density of the swarms, the maximum rate being Rs. 2 per seer. The method employed is the old one of two men dragging a large bag along the ground backwards and forwards till there are sufficient hoppers caught to be worth removing. The sport is not so monotonous as might at first sight seem probable, as it is not infrequently enlivened by a cobra entering the bag as well as the hoppers. Unfortunately from the workers' point of view, cobras are not counted as locusts for purposes of payment of rewards by weight. Otherwise such incidents might be blessings in disguise.

Though we have no professed wiseman in Thana we seem to get on better than might be expected without them, as must be owned in view of the fact that we have been lately having a Thana "week" consisting of two days' festivities. We owe a debt of gratitude to those ladies and gentlemen who, like Venus of old, deserting the caves of Erythea or sunny Paphos in the neighbourhood, of Pali Hill, Bandora, came to give us lessons in Tennis and Badminton. We can only say that we appreciate the instruction. They defeated us in all competitions in the two above-mentioned games, save in the Ladies Tennis doubles. Our only excuse is that our best player has long been "hors de combat" with a tennis elbow. We hope he may soon recover and lead us to seek the "ashes." We won several competitions in shooting, the ladies in especial being wonderfully good; but we had had the advantage of much previous practice.

The event of the week was undoubtedly the fancy dress dinner at which Mr. Jardine entertained about 25 guests with a hospitality which may have been equalled, but has certainly never been surpassed. As we dined in the garden, some wit, half way through dinner, justly remarked that it would more appropriately have been called a "carnival a'la Gardin." The ladies' dresses were of course, all of them either "dreams" or "creations," but we were specially struck with one lady who represented her own grandmother at, of course, a most charming period of that lady's existence. Among the men the one who acted his part most consistently was a jolly jack tar. After dinner we made speeches or danced Cakewalks or other dances, each according to his fancy for some time, and retired at the early hour of about 3 a. m., with but one regret that we had had to telescope a week into two days. We only hope that circumstances will not compel us to do so next year.

THE SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

GOVERNOR OF KWANGSI'S DEATH.

By the capture the other day of the city of Yungfu, a day's march from Kueilin the provincial capital of Kwangsi, the last-named city is placed in imminent peril of capture by the insurgents and revolted regiments, especially as there are, practically, no troops in Kueilin to defend it from a general assault. One can imagine, says the "North China Daily News," the scare of Governor Ko Feng-shih and his colleagues, the Provincial Treasurer and the Provincial Judge, when faced with such a peril, and so there need be no surprise to learn that the three high provincial officials noted above sent an urgent telegram to Peking on the 25th July soon after the fall of Yungfu, stating 'the insurgents and revolted regiments have now become so dangerous and audacious that Kueilin is in deadly peril and the memorialists, therefore, pray their Imperial Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor to conjointly send their commands to Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuan to come to the speedy rescue of Kueilin with all the forces under him.' To the outsider this telegram seems but natural, until he learns that the Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces and the Governor of Kwangsi are stated to be deadly enemies, and so the latter has sought to place pressure from above upon the former in order to quicken his movements, which may otherwise be too slow for the Governor's comfort, not knowing apparently that the patriotic Viceroy had already started to the rescue of Kueilin as soon as he had heard of the mutiny at Liuchou.

A later despatch says:—The Shanghai mandarins recently received from Canton a telegraphic despatch reporting the sudden and unexpected death at Kueilin of H. E. Ko Feng-shih, Governor of Kwangsi, and Governor-designate of Kweichou province. It is also stated that Viceroy Tsen will have to proceed personally to Kueilin, which is the provincial capital of Kwangsi, in order to take over the seals also of the Governorship of that province pending the arrival of the new Governor, Li Chinghsi, who is now on his way from Kweichou province en route to Kueilin. It will be remembered that Kueilin, about ten days ago, was in danger of being besieged and falling into the hands of the Kwangsi rebels and revolted troops. Probably the very near approach of the rebels and the imminent fate hanging over that provincial capital and the lives of all the mandarins of that city, should it fall like Liuchou and Yungfuhsien, had something to do with the death of Governor Ko Feng-shih. Ko Feng shih was a native of Hupeh and and obtained the literary grade of Hanlin in 1883. In 1888 he was appointed Literary Chancellor of Shensi, and in 1892 became Salt Commissioner of Kiangsu province. In 1895 he was appointed Provincial Judge of Kiangsi; in 1898 he was promoted Provincial Treasurer, and in 1901 Governor of the same province—a decidedly rare circumstance. To the autumn of 1903 he was appointed to the Governorship of Kwangsi province, but it was not until early this year that he took over the seals of his new office. There are stories going the rounds that the late Governor showed on certain occasions symptoms of avariciousness but it is conceded by many who knew the man that these are manufactured tales told by his enemies—men dismissed from office by the late Governor for that very offence and such like. As a matter of fact, Ko Feng-shih was a comparatively poor man and the property left by him to his family is small.

It is reported from Ch'angsha that since the beginning of last year when a large body of Kwangsi rebels crossed the borders into Hunan province and made such havoc there, resulting in a portion of them also getting into Szechuan, less than 15,000 Hunanese troops have been sent down from Ch'angsha to patrol the Hunan-Kwangsi frontiers in order to prevent any further recurrences of similar raids from the southern province. Besides the troops on the borders some 8,000 are now scattered about in Kwangsi province in detached bodies assisting the territorial forces of Kwangsi in garrisoning the various cities there. In consequence of this Hunan itself is nearly depleted of troops and it is feared that trouble may come out of it when least expected.

BENCH OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

IN response to the invitation of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, the gentlemen appointed as honorary Magistrates met in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall last evening, to have explained to them the working scheme and the rules framed by Government for the purpose, and to fix the roster of magistrates, who are to sit in the Mazagon division during the month of September. About sixty Honorary Magistrates were present, including the four Presidency Magistrates.

Mr. Slater, who was received with applause, in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen, I beg to tender to all of you who are present here this evening my thanks for making it convenient to attend at this first gathering of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, and I shall proceed at once to explain why you have been called together. Briefly stated the reason of our meeting this evening is to launch the new scheme of utilising the voluntary services of gentlemen of position and sound common sense in the administration of justice in Bombay. To Mr. Leslie is due in very great measure the fact that Honorary Presidency Magistrates are now a part of the municipal machinery, (I use the word in its extended signification,) of our fair city. He convinced the idea, and he brought it to the notice of Government in a manner which has satisfied Government that it is a workable idea, and I have asked you this evening to set his machinery in motion.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DUTY.

This duty devolves on me by virtue of Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but it depends on you, individually and collectively, to to keep it going. I am not particularly satisfied with the condition of the machinery at starting. I notice that some parts of it are missing. Out of the 83 Magistrates I have addressed, I have received replies from 73, and 48 of these 66 gentlemen are available for service in September. Of these 19 are allotted to Girgaum, 13 to Mazagon and 16 to Dadar division. Some parts of it, if I may say so, already show signs of inharmony, which I hope will soon disappear. Many who have been posted to Dadar Bench have complained that it is very inconvenient for them to attend there. The only popular Bench appears to be Girgaum. I should like to remind you on this point that one of Mr. Leslie's great points in advocating the erection of the Honorary Magistrates' Courts was to bring the tribunal as near as possible to the scene of the alleged offences. The stipendiary Magistrates' Courts are, as you know, situated in Cruickshank Road in the Esplanade, and Nesbit Road in Mazagon, and these Courts are a very long way from the northern end of the island. It was therefore, proposed that Courts should be established in the northern part of the island to obviate the necessity of the police, the witnesses, and the accused persons having to go a long distance in matters in which a small fine would be an adequate penalty. It is in accordance with this idea that one of these Courts has been located at Dadar. The Court itself is located in the Dadar Main Road at a distance of about three minutes walk from the G. I. P. R. station. The time occupied in the journey from Byculla to Dadar by train is 13 minutes, and from Church Gate to Dadar by the B. B. C. I. R. line 28 minutes, and from Grant Road 17 minutes. By road the distance from Kemp and Co's shop at Gowalia Tank Road to Mazagon is 1 3-4 miles, to Girgaum 2 miles, and to Dadar 5 miles I believe the difficulty of attending to Court at Dadar will not, on trial, be much greater than the difficulty of attending at Mazagon or Girgaum, and I would earnestly beg those gentleman who have been posted to Dadar, who have written to me acting to be transferred elsewhere to try what they can do towards regular attendance. I may say I do not anticipate the cases there will be so numerous as those in the other Courts, and therefore, they may reckon on being finished with their duties earlier than if they were at Mazagon or Girgaum. I would also point out that Government have gone to the expense of leasing premises therefor the Court, and providing an establishment and necessary furniture, on the understanding that the Honorary Magistrates are prepared to carry out the duties they have undertaken. Up to Saturday last only 48 had notified their ability to serve, as I have already said, 19 in Girgaum, 13 in Mazagon, and 16 in Dadar. This could provide four sections each in Girgaum and Dadar and three sections only in Mazagon. We shall not be able however to start work in Girgaum or Dadar, as I had hoped to do at the beginning of September, as the furniture of those Courts is not yet ready. In Mazagon, we shall make use at any rate for the present, of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, and the work can, and I think, be commenced there at once. I propose to start work there on September 1st, and as the number of Honorary Magistrates on the Mazagon Bench who had signified their readiness to serve in September is only 13, I propose to exercise the authority vested in me by rule 3, and to assign the services of all those Honorary Magistrates who have intimated that their services are available, to the Bench of that Court during September, and to commence the work at Girgaum and Dadar on the 1st October by which time, I hope those Courts will be quite ready for occupation. This will reduce the call upon individual magistrates for their services to about once a fortnight during September and will obviate the necessity of asking those gentlemen who have been posted to Mazagon to sit twice a week. In October I hope a much larger number of Honorary Magistrates will be available for service than there are at present.

SITTINGS OF THE COURTS.

The Courts will sit at 8 a.m. daily except on Sundays and close holidays. Close holidays are those days on which business establishments generally are closed such as the 1st January, Good Friday, the Mohurrum, Cocoanut day, the King Emperor's birthday, etc. They do not include, for example, the Parsee New year's day, but Honorary Magistrates can of course so arrange their sections that no one will be called upon for service on a day which he regards as a holiday. The Honorary Presidency Magistrates will undertake cases arising under certain sections of the City of Bombay Police Act, the Public Conveyances Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, the Railways Act, the Gambling Act, and section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, relating to assaults. These sections have been specially selected as being likely to include only such cases as can as a general rule, be disposed of at a single sitting, thereby obviating inconveniencing the Honorary Magistrates, who have commenced a case by calling them together after a short interval to resume the hearing.

ASSISTANCE TO THE COURTS.

Each Court will have the assistance of an experienced judicial clerk, where business it will be to see that only such cases as are made over to the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for disposal are placed before them and to assist the Bench generally. I may mention that the gentlemen who have been selected for these posts was the chief, second and third Presidency Magistrates' clerks, and I have no doubt that the honorary magistrates will find them of the greatest assistance in the discharge of their duties. There will be no interpreters attached to the Courts, as the great majority of the honorary magistrates will be conversant with the languages in which evidence, etc., will be given and should any interpretation be required, there will be no difficulty in getting one of the members of the Bench to undertake the duty.

DIVISION OF WORK.

The work will be divided between the different Benches as follows:—Cases arising in the A, C and D divisions will be taken to the Girgaum Court, which will be located in the old Police Court building at Maharbavri, in Girgaum Back Road; cases arising in the B, E, and I divisions will be taken to the Mazagon Court, and cases arising in the F. and G. divisions to the Dadar Court. Until all three courts are at work, cases from other divisions than the B, E and I, divisions will not be placed before the honorary magistrates' Courts.

GENERAL SCHEME OF WORK.

I think, gentlemen, I have now laid before you the general scheme of work, which has been devised to enable Government to take advantage of the spontaneous offer of your service. Although neither the Police nor the stipendiary Magistrate have asked for this assistance, it has been tendered in a public spirited way, and has such has been accepted by Government. I trust that you will see, in the presence here this evening of the Commissioner of Police and of all the stipendiary Magistrates, a token of our appreciation of your public spirited offer, and of our hearty desire to work hand-in-hand with you for the general good.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE.

I will now proceed to read to you the rules which have been made for your guidance. Though under section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Chief Presidency Magistrate is, with the previous sanction of Government, the authority by whom such rules are to be made, and I in no way desire to evade responsibility for them, it will be a satisfaction to you to know that I have been assisted in the framing of these rules by a committee of which the Hon. Mr. Fulton was president, and which included amongst the members, the Hon. Mr. Edgerly the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, and other gentlemen—a sufficient guarantee, I am confident, that the rules have been duly considered before being made by me and sanctioned by Government. (Loud Applause).

The printed rules were read by Mr. Slater with comments, and distributed to the Honorary Magistrates. The rosters for the month of September were fixed. Mr. James Macdonald proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Slater, which was carried with acclamation. The meeting then dispersed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Gossip from the Cricket Grounds.

THE TWELFTH.

THE CIRENCESTER POLO TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THOUGH Yorkshire may have lost some of their old ability to win matches, they are still the most difficult of all sides to beat and can extricate themselves from a tight corner in a way that cannot be predicated of any other side. This peculiar power is doubtless due to the fact that the side consists almost entirely of good batsmen. Hence any pair may make a stand that will win or save a match. At the same time this is not the sole reason why Yorkshire save matches, which most sides similarly situated would lose. Character counts, and there is little doubt that Yorkshire cricket is characteristic of Yorkshire. The final day of the match with Middlesex afforded a remarkable example of Yorkshire's peculiar powers. With four men out, and 126 still required to save an innings defeat, most teams would not merely have gone under, but would have changed their style and played the sort of game one associates with a fight for a draw against time. The Yorkshire batsmen, on the other hand simply played their ordinary "good-wicket" game. Jackson and Denton, when they made the first of the two stands that saved the match, seemed utterly unaffected by the critical state of the game. They played correct but free cricket and any one coming on to the ground ignorant of the circumstances would never have thought that Yorkshire were in danger of defeat. This was true to a greater degree of the second stand made by Hirst and Smith for the eighth wicket. When the seventh wicket fell Yorkshire were only 45 on. The fall of another wicket would have meant the loss of the match, yet both men actually forced the game. They made forty in the first twenty minutes they were together and 100 in sixty-five minutes. Hirst may have been less daring so far as pulling was concerned, but otherwise the pair played their usual game. It was a delightful object lesson; but one difficult of application for it is not given to every side to play their ordinary game when all the circumstances counsel departure from it. After completely outplaying the side doing duty for Notts County at Nottingham, the South Africans gained a victory by an innings and 49 runs. What possessed the county committee to place such an unrepresentative team in the field against our visitors it is difficult to imagine. Surely the South Africans have proved themselves a team quite capable of taking care of themselves against the strongest county sides, and for that reason alone it was anything but paying them a compliment to place such a wretched side in the field. The bowling was just about as poor as it could be. Just because Lancashire chose to leave out the majority of their regular players there was no reason why the Notts committee should follow suit. Possibly Lancashire officials were justified in doing so for the reason that it was necessary to give their players a rest in view of their prospects of winning the County Championship. Although the Surrey batting collapsed at the Oval, seven wickets falling for 52 runs, Warwickshire made no effort to force a victory. The pitch had worn in one place sufficiently for Hargreave to do a wonderful performance—he dismissed five men for 23 runs, but he had no chance of again showing his powers. Warwickshire were content to bat from ten minutes past one until the game was abandoned. Had their batsman hit out so that Surrey could have been sent in about four o'clock, there might have been a fine finish. But from beginning to end Warwickshire were lethargic.

Nottingham has of late years been specially favoured by the weather, and yesterday was no exception to the rule, play being only delayed for one and a-half hours, when it was impossible all day at other places or suffered more extensive curtailment. During the four and-a-quarter hours' play was in progress, Notts scored 330 for six wickets, yet the batting was of decidedly poor quality, Jones alone playing really good cricket. The Notts captain is always a delightful batsman to watch. He is not specially graceful, but he is full of energy, and his hitting is always resolute. He was out to a very fine catch by C. Palmer, and Uppingham boy, who comes into the Middlesex team with a great reputation as a school bat. Iremonger and John Gunn gave very unequal displays. The former was excellent on the leg side, and made some powerful and well timed off-drives, but his play to the on in front of the wicket was decidedly speculative. He seemed to be feeling for the ball, and many of his strokes might have cost him his wicket. He has had a singular run of success against Middlesex, and just failed by three runs to score his third century in three successive matches. Last year he made 100 at Tent Bridge; at Lord's, this season, he carried his bat through the innings for 189, and yesterday he made 97. John Gunn's innings was far from being one of his best. He seemed to fear Bosanquet, and played that bowler with none of the resolution that usually characterises his batting. He made some good strokes, but as a whole, his innings was unworthy of him. Bosanquet maintained his reputation as a bowler of periodic success. For the most part of the day he could not find his length, and only an occasional ball troubled the batsmen. It was not until he was put on at 205 that he was at all deadly. Then he brought about a complete change in the game, and took four wickets at a small cost. Before this he had been severely punished. In the Yorkshire match he took the first five wickets in the first innings, and the first four wickets in the second innings, and, after this period of success, was in each case quite simple and harmless. Yesterday he reversed the process; he began by being harmless, and ended being deadly. One can prophesy nothing with safety when Bosanquet goes on. Lancashire achieved a characteristically good performance at Leyton yesterday, when, in the return match with Essex, they scored 163 runs for two wickets in under two hours. In the early part of the day rain and in the later a bad light prevented play, but during the time the game was in progress Lancashire was seen at its best. It was a welcome alteration from the methods at Brighton, when Lancashire played to draw the game. Yesterday the Lancastrians played up to championship form. They virtually made a hundred in the first hour, and Spooner reached his 50 before the hundred went up. He made some great drives and gave a brilliant exhibition of free cricket. One of the features of the day was a one-handed catch at mid-off by Percy Perrin, who is not usually regarded as a safe field. Perhaps the fact that he had no time to think about it assisted him to make the catch.

"The Twelfth" has opened in Scotland under most delightful overhead conditions. Yesterday and throughout the night rain fell in torrents, but dawn brought a change and the weather is now magnificent. The moors which were dry are rapidly absorbing the wet. Reports are all to the effect that the birds are in splendid order, having benefited greatly by the recent very warm weather. There has not, however, been the usual rush of sportsmen north this year, and there are many vacant lodges throughout the Highlands. In this district the weather was fine, with a fine westerly breeze, which will go far to dry up the moors after yesterday's continuous rain. All the moors in this district are let, and will be shot over to-day. Reports agree that the prospects are excellent, birds are numerous and in splendid condition, coveys being over the average of the past few years, and no traces of disease so far. There are few, if any, barren birds. The birds will be somewhat wild after the rain of yesterday. The season here promises to be an excellent sporting one. The Twelfth is being favoured with excellent weather conditions, and shooting parties were out early. Mr. Lockhart Thomson and Mr. Young are shooting over Crossdykes, Mr. Hunt and party are shooting over Gillesbie, and Mr. Falkner and Mr. Buttershire and party over Johnstone. In the North of Scotland the Twelfth opened bright and clear, and the prospects are on the whole good. There are some indications of disease, but not serious, and once the shooting is in full swing good bags are expected. Early in the day the Royal moors at Balmoral were shot over, and boxes were sent off

to the King and Queen. Grouse-shooting started splendidly. There are more birds than for the past five years, and excellent sport is expected. The bags promise to make a record. About two-thirds of the moors are being shot over. Prices rule from 9s. to 11s. 6d. per brace. In the Eskdale district of Dumfriesshire, where some of the best moors in the South of Scotland are situated, there were very heavy rains yesterday, but this morning broke fine although rather cloudy. Birds were expected to be rather wild, owing to the unsettled weather of the past few days. Lord Henry Scott, Lord Herbert Scott, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice were out early on the Duke of Buccleuch's moors near Langholm, where birds are fairly plentiful and immensely better than last year. Grouse shooting under the best weather conditions opened in Scotland to-day. Birds were found to be healthy and quite a fortnight advanced on previous years. Bags will be the heaviest for some years, the fine weather having favoured young broods. There have consequently been few second hatchings. Shootings, however, are not well let, and some of the best-stocked moors are without tenants. Grouse will sell to-day several shillings cheaper than last year. In the Inverness district the Twelfth opened under highly favourable atmospheric conditions. Sportsmen were early out on the moors, and there is every prospect of excellent sport. Grouse are reported to be plentiful and to be free of disease. All the moors in the Inverness district are let. Few sportsmen were out on the Lidderdale moors, on some of which there have been a good many deaths. There are, however, some extra large coveys.

For the Cirencester Polo Tournament, which is being played this week, and is open to teams containing not more than one Recent Form List player, there was an entry of eight teams. Play as usual is taking place on the Cirencester Polo Club's unboarded ground in Lord Bathurst's park. The tournament dates back to 1895, and the challenge cup being played for was presented by Comte J. de Madre, and was won last year by Ashton House, a team composed of Mr. C. C. Gouldsmith the honorary secretary of the club, and his brother, Mr. J. D. Gouldsmith, together with the latter's brother-in-law, Mr. F. M. Freake, and Captain L. C. D. Jenner. In the first round Mr. Freake's Friz Hill team, which won both the recent tournaments at Stratford-on-Avon and Leamington, and Grove House had byes, while the matches played resulted as follows, all three ties being won by a comfortable margin. The Cranhams (Messrs. C. T. Craig, A. Barrett, C. C. Gouldsmith, and J. Farmer) beat North Wilts (Messrs. W. O. Woolcott, G. Tayleur, H. B. Harrison, and B. A. Hobhouse) by seven goals to three. Avebury Manor (Captain L. C. D. Jenner, Mr. J. Bellville, Major Egerton Green, and Captain C. C. de Crespigny) beat Barcelona House (Mr. W. Bass, the Hon. A. Hastings, Mr. F. Bellville, and Mr. C. Miller) by five goals to one. The other tie was between Stratford-on-Avon (Messrs. L. Craven, F. W. Polehampton, A. D. Flower, and P. C. Puckle) and Liddington (Messrs. W. B. Burdon, H. Rich, R. Barker, and J. Adamthwaite); the latter team, who have already won the Cup twice—in 1900 and again in 1902—gaining an easy victory by nine goals to two. In the Cirencester Handicap Tournament which is also in course of decision, seven teams were made up, and the following were the results of the first ties:—B team (Messrs. C. T. Craig, P. C. Puckle, M. de Las Casas, and L. Craven) beat D team (Messrs G. B. Metcalfe, H. B. Harrison, W. B. Burdon, and J. Adamthwaite) by four goals to two; E team (Captain Allfrey and Messrs. Pritchard, H. S. Harrison, and A. D. Flower) beat F team (Mr. W. Bass, the Hon. A. Hastings, and Messrs. R. H. Eden and F. W. Polehampton) by four goals to three; and A team (Messrs. H. S. Lambe, C.C. Gouldsmith, G. Tayleur, and C. Miller) beat G team (Messrs. P. Woolcott, A. Barrett, R. Barker, and H. Smith) by three goals to love.

When the old York County Polo Club was revived two years ago, it was decided to hold an annual Hunt Tournament, open to teams representing any pack of foxhounds in the United Kingdom, a challenge cup being presented by Mr. Frank Green. In the inaugural tournament teams competed from the Holderness, Lord Zetland's, Lord Fitzwilliams, York and Ainsty, Cleveland and Bramham Moor, and the representatives of the last-named Hunt, Mr. J. Watson and the brothers A. P. and J. Wormald, were the winners. Last year the seven teams again entered included teams from the Holderness, Bedale, Badsworth, Cleveland, Bramham Moor, and Lord Zetland's, and the holdership passed to the York and Ainsty representatives, who were Mr. E. W. Palmes, Mr. Maddocks, Major Bell-Smyth, K.D.G.'s, and Mr. R. Yorke. This year's tournament, was rather disappointing, for although half-a-dozen teams entered, those representing the Holderness and Cleveland Hunts scratched. A couple of York and Ainsty teams competed, one of them being made up of four officers of the 18th Hussars, namely Messrs. E. L. Lyon and H. A. Cape, and Captains N. St. V. R. Stewart and J. H. Gosselin. This team was beaten by the Bedale Hunt (Mr A. C. Lupton, Mr. W. C. Harrild, Captain Loftus, and Mr. W. Hardcastle), by eight goals to four. The other semi-final was very one-sided, for Lord Zetland's Hunt representatives—Messrs. P. Gibb, W. Barwick, N. Field, and A. G. Dalgety—was quite outclassed by the other York and Ainsty team (Messrs. E. W. Palmes, A. Wormald, J. Wormald and P. S. Cadman), who won anyhow by fourteen goals to one. The final, however, which, like the other matches, was played on the Knavesmire, was a capital game. The York and Ainsty hit the first goal in the second ten, and after the Bedale had registered their only point in the fourth ten, the York and Ainsty scored again, and so won by two goals to one.

People are being driven northward by the heat and the interest of the golfing world has been transferred to Scotland. But during the past week Scotland, though full of golfers, has been over-anxious regarding quite another matter, and too much occupied to think of either work or play. It has been an ecclesiastical week, especially in the far north from which I write, and where the contending parties are, in a measure, equally divided. The Scots are keen golfers and keen curlers, but as religious disputants they stand easily first among the peoples of the earth. Vardon and Braid played an interesting match at Murray Field, near Edinburgh, last Saturday. In the hush which preceded the putt a voice was heard: "I'll bet you a ball its four to three." A common spectator from the south would, no doubt, regard this as a golfing wager on the stroke in hand; but the locals knew that the remark referred to the voting in the expected verdict of the House of Lords on the famous Free Church case. In the northern golfing town from which I write the one topic of the links has been "the deceesion" The "Wee Frees," as they are termed, are quite a small body of Calvinistic Highlanders, but on a legal point involving trust money, they have defeated the "Big Frees" who form the main body of Dissenters in Scotland. They have suddenly found themselves in possession of churches, colleges, assembly rooms, and all the stock-in-trade on their rivals, so that it is little wonder that they cannot refrain from referring to their triumphs even on the teeing ground and the putting green. Should, however, the English golfer, as he hurries northward, find himself no longer fighting to understand the old technical terms of golf, but surrounded by men who speak of establishment principle, "Barrier Act," predestination and Arminianism with a fluency equal to that with which they discuss the stymie and the running loft, I would advise that no attempt be made to master the former and stranger technicalities. It is only those who have lived at least half a century in the Scottish climate, and partaken during that period solely of Scottish food and drink, who can bring to bear on this topic a mind capable of understanding and appreciating the mysteries involved.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

REMARKABLE VOYAGE FROM BORNEO.

VICISSITUDES OF THE 'EVIE J. RAY.

After having been reported lost, and missing, and been buffeted about by wind and wave for over nine months, the American barque Evie J. Ray sailed into Hongkong harbour on August 8 under a good spread of canvas. She presented a somewhat unusual appearance, and attracted considerable attention as she made her way to her anchorage near Stonecutters Island. From her external appearance, however, although she looked very weatherbeaten, no one would have guessed of the adventurous voyage which she had just brought to a successful close. That she ever completed her voyage to Hongkong is due solely to the pluck and perseverance of Capt. F. Kaster, who, during her prolonged voyage, had to fight against a set of circumstances that might well have disheartened a less courageous man.

On boarding the barque a representative of the "China Mail" found the Captain, enjoying the first really peaceful evening that he had known for many months past. In the course of a conversation he supplied the following particulars of his trip:

The Evie J. Ray left Rajang in Borneo, on October 2 last year, and expected to reach Hongkong before the end of the month. All went well, although slow progress was made, until October 25, when the vessel was off the coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Here a typhoon was encountered, and the vessel being within about four miles of the shore, all canvas had to be crowded on to get her out to sea. After beating about for some hours this was accomplished, but it was found that the struggle with the elements had strained the timbers of the ship badly. She was leaking freely forward and the steam pumps were at once set going. They managed to cope with the water and the vessel again stood on her course until she got within about 50 miles South East of Pratas Shoal. Here heavy weather was again struck; a great sea running accompanied by a strong gale. The ship laboured heavily and her manner of taking the seas was such as to cause the Captain to suspect that the water was gaining on the pumps. On going below he found seven feet of water in the hold and consequently decided to head for Manila. The weather was abeam, and, as the sea increased in fury this was found to be impossible, so that the vessel had to run before the gale until the Annam coast was reached. By this time the weather had moderated somewhat and most of the water was got out of the ship's hold and it was decided to put in to Nhatrang to repair the leak. Between five and six hundred planks were landed and the leak located and stopped.

Part of the timber was re-shipped and the vessel set sail again for Hongkong on November 24. The vessel was pretty tight and steady and headway was made until off the North West coast of Luzon where bad weather again set in and the vessel sprung a fresh leak. The steam pumps were again requisitioned and were kept going until within about 60 miles of Pratas Shoal, where it was found the fuel was giving out, and to add to the trouble the main pump shaft broke. The Captain saw that it was impossible to reach Hongkong in that condition and ran back to Manila, the bay being reached on January 21. At Manila about a third of the cargo was discharged and the ship repaired. This took some weeks and on June 20 the vessel was towed some miles out to the sea but a calm set in and for three days she made no headway. On the fourth day another typhoon was encountered and the ship, again in a leaky condition was blown back into Manila Bay as far as Cavite. This leak was caulked, and another attempt was made to get out of the bay, but for three weeks the vessels struggled with adverse winds and currents and finally cleared the bay on July 21. Crossing the China Sea the ship got in the track of another typhoon on July 27, but fortunately only the tail end of it was encountered and no damage resulted. From that until arriving at Hongkong, South East to South winds prevailed.

The crew of the "Evie J. Ray" consists of a dozen men all told being with the exception of the Captain and the mate, all Malays or Filipinos. Throughout the voyage the men stuck to their task well, the Captain declares, although at times he had difficulty in persuading them to continue the struggle. No lives were lost during the voyage of over 240 days, but during the storm, when off Luzon the second time the Mate and a seaman, who were cutting some ropes on deck, were washed overboard by a big sea. They, however, hung on to the ropes and the next sea washed them back to deck.—"China Mail."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Tuesday—The depression crossing the Bengal Coast yesterday has advanced into Bengal and is merged into the permanent trough of low pressure in Northern India. Local rain has fallen in Burma, North-East India, West Himalayas, the adjacent Submontane districts, Central Provinces, north of East Coast and South India. Patna reports 3 inches; Murree and Jabbulpore 2 1/2; Akyab and Cherrapoonjee 2; Dibrugarh and Bahraich 1 1/2; Gaya, Gorakpur, Raipur, Chaibassa, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam and Wellington one; Cherat, Peshawar, Trichinopoly, Kodaikanal, Pendra, Sambalpur and Cuttack half an inch, and Chanda quarter of an inch. The temperature of the past day was considerably to very largely above normal in greater part of the Punjab, especially in Sialkot and Lahore and was in considerable to large defect in the south-east of the Central Provinces. Local rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Burma, North-East India, Central Provinces, and rain may increase in northern Bengal. Local showers due to dust-storms and thunder-storms are possible in the Punjab.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta, Captain R. A. Peters, which arrived in harbour on Monday from London, reports having experienced light wind and fine weather to Port Said; fresh south-west monsoon for three days after clearing the Gulf of Aden and then moderating.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country, the fall having been brisk in Sind, Gujarat and Central India and at Ajmere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat and at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, where it is in defect.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, over the greater part of Gujarat and at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Malegaon, Khandwa, Indore, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Lahore and 8° to 10° in defect at Nagpur and Raipur; minimum 6° in defect at Masulipatam. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 77° at Raipur and the minimum from 85° at Lahore to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Jabbulpur reports 2'35", Masulipatam nearly an inch, Raipur about three-quarters of an inch, Mangalore and Trichinopoly about half an inch, Nagpur about quarter of an inch and Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Surat and Belgaum very light showers.

Weather.—Conditions are generally weak and no rain beyond a few local and scattered showers is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN has written another of his series of six column letters to the Irish Nationalist Press, in which he says he hopes he has satisfied fair-minded people that the revolt against the Land Conference policy prevented an essential portion of the conference recommendations from being adopted by the Government, and that the amendment of the Land Bill in Committee was obstructed by refusing co-operation with the landlord's association, who practically accepted all amendment of the National Convention and then destroyed the league director's plans for turning the Bill to the best account. He submits now that the country had a right to expect that those who advocated 18 years' purchase of second-term rents as a just and reasonable figure which could be enforced, were bound to go down and put themselves at the head of the tenants in their negotiations with the landlords, and show how the 18 years' purchase was to be thrust down the landlords' throats, and take the responsibility of their advice. Those who made peace impossible, he says, have made war equally impossible. Before November next, when the first year expires, it is certain that half as much land will have changed hands as had changed during the last 20 years since the passing of the first Ashbourne Act. The fact is as crushing a vote of censure upon those who decried and anathematised the Act as the tenantry could pass.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The "Gujarati" observes:—For the last two or three weeks there have been more or less ominous signs regarding the agricultural outlook in the presidency. But those signs have now become of quite a pronounced character. Excepting a part of the Konkan rainfall is deficient throughout Western India. In Gujarat the prospects are sufficiently gloomy already. The Deccan is in a worse plight. In Ahmednbad, Surat, Rajkot, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and other districts the rainfall is considerably below the average. Locusts are even now causing damage in some parts of the presidency, and the grave shortage in rainfall cannot but tell adversely upon the outturn of the Kharif crops. Whether the rabi crops will be saved remains to be seen. Already the fodder supply is getting scanty in the districts of Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. In the last district the condition of the stock is declining and in Poona the cattle are being removed to the more favourably situated parts of the district. Belgaum, Dharwar and Satara have had a more abundant rainfall than the other districts. If there is sufficient rain in the course of the next three weeks, the prospects might improve to a certain extent, otherwise the situation cannot but cause grave anxiety to the people as well as Government. We are glad to learn that the local authorities have not been slow to discern the shadows of the gathering clouds. The people of Western India have had no time to emerge from the effects of the dire famines that overtook them so very recently and it would be nothing less than a grave calamity if the standing crops, wherever they are spared by locusts, wither for want of rain. The situation will be fully revealed within the next three weeks. For the present let us sincerely hope for the best.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

The "Indian Spectator" thus discourses on Tibetan affairs: The reports from Lhassa do not make it clear whether Colonel Younghusband insists upon the return of the Dalai Lama to the capital, or whether he would be satisfied with the seal of the Tibetan Government being affixed to the treaty with the permission of the ruler. We should assume the latter to be the case: only it is not intelligible why the Amban should have asked the Dalai Lama to return to Lhassa. Apparently, no one dares even to ask the despotic ruler to authorise him to arrange terms with the Mission. What will the Amban do if the vassal remains obdurate? Has he got the power to depose him either finally or until he acknowledges the latter's? So far as the Councillors are concerned, they must already have made up their minds one way or the other as the treaty has been in their hands during the last three weeks. Meanwhile the Brahmaputra is rising, and the cold is increasing. Is Major Waddell, physician, antiquarian and an authority on Tibet, busy taking photographs and collecting more information on Tibetan manners, customs and religious usages. The day on which the "Graphic" and the "Illustrated London News" publish photographs of the Potala and other monasteries in Lhassa, and also of the Amban and other personages, will be a memorable day in the history of Lord Curzon's connection with the East.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—Of late the "Times" has restored its columns on Indian Affairs. Two letters have already appeared. These, however, tell us at once that whatever other qualifications the writer may possess he is devoid of the faculty of apprehending "the truth" of Indian things. Evidently, these letters seem to emanate from the pen of a person who is beholden to the Curzonic administration pure and simple. In substance the writings do not differ from those of Sir Walter Lawrence in a recent issue of the "National Review" to which we drew attention in these columns. There is a close family resemblance. In other respects we seem to hear the loud tones of that great "trumpeter" (to use the words of Max in "Capital,) who has just published the account of the gorgeous show at Delhi which the sober world of India has already condemned in the terms it deserves.

PARSEE CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the recent Presidency cricket match, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The Parsee team which played such a splendid game of cricket with the European team of the Presidency, has been congratulated on all hands for the well deserved victory it has been able to achieve, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we all our quota of hearty felicitations on their success. One has only to compare Parsee cricket of two or three decades ago with the present game to find that, ever since the Zoroastrians entered into competition with the European cricketers of the Presidency, they have made rapid strides in the game in all its departments, and that they have shown themselves in every way worthy of the annual contest arranged by no less a personage than Lord Harris, himself a devoted lover of the game. The Parsis will never forget the deep debt of gratitude they owe to the late Governor in having placed them in a position of equality with the Presidency team in a most important branch of British sports. They will not either forget the fact that it was by coming in contact with some of the best European players of the game that they have acquired their present most enviable position in the cricket field. But while we praise the Europeans for extending their right hand of fellowship to the Parsis in connection with the game, we ought not to forget the services of men like Mr. J. M. Patel, who is very properly called "the father of Parsi cricket," the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, and Mr. Dorab J. Tata, who have spread no pains to foster and encourage the game among their co-religionists, and to elevate it to its present position.

HOUSE VALUATION AT AHMEDABAD.

The "Praja Bandhu" (of Ahmedabad) says: A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on Sunday last at which more than ample proof was furnished of the consternation that the recent enhancement in the house valuation has caused throughout the city. Several gentlemen such as D. B. Ambalal, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Mr Ardeshir Karanjawala and others in the course of well-reasoned speeches denounced the latest valuation of house property as being arbitrary and disproportionately heavy entailing an amount of hardship on the people, and evidently fixed with a sole eye towards increasing the Municipal revenue in order to meet the ever increasing expenditure. We note with pleasure in this connection that a committee of about twenty-five gentlemen with a couple of secretaries was formed on that occasion to assist the poor and the ignorant in the matter of redressing this grievance of theirs. There is ample work for this committee and if it works in a systematic manner, there is not the slightest doubt that it will substantially help the poor and the illiterate section of the city in securing justice at the hands of the appellant officer.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 20th August:—George Armstrong Peters, physician, of 102, College street, Toronto Ontario, Canada, for improvement in self-registering electrically operated sectional targets. Albert Toisoul, Eugene August Fradet, and Louis Piedefert civil engineers and contractors all of 11, Boulevard de l'Hopital Paris, of an improved crematorium or crematorium gas furnace and method of working the same. James Savage Murdoch merchant, 69 Meeting street, Charleston South Carolina, for hand cotton picker. B. L. Ghose, carrying on business under the name of B. L. Ghose and Company' mechanical engineers, brass founders, gas fitters, sanitary plumbers, etc., of 146, Cornwallis street, Calcutta, for a model self-closing and opening apparatus for water in tank cisterns etc. Clifford Robert Stephen John Hale, engineer 204, Cromwell road South Kensington, for improved construction of wheel for vehicles. Elmer Zebley Taylor, engineer, of 4, Montague street London, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for automatically cutting endless rolls of paper into longitudinal strips, for cutting such strips transversely so as to form rectangular tablets or labels, and for delivering the tablets or labels to any desired place. John Alston Hart, engineer, of Commercial Mills, Novas, Blackburn, for improvements in apparatus for use in ventilating with conditioned or filtered cooled or warmed and moistened air. William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, for Improvements in apparatus for heating air for supporting combustion in furnaces especially intended for use, in heating air for burning liquid fuel in the furnaces of tea-drying machines and the like. Joseph Bernard Loison, civil engineer, of 7, Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, for improvements in centrifugal separators for dry materials of different densities. Albert Henry Bristow, an engineer, in the employ of, Messrs. Heatley and Gresham, Limited, engineers residing at 17, Convent road, Entally, Calcutta, for an improved automatic self-cleaning fire bars or grate especially to be used on locomotive boilers for either locomotive or stationary engines. Albert Edward Jordan, mechnical engineer, No. 6, High road, Nungumbaukum, Madras, for an improved jaggery, gur or salt making pan or vessel for the concentration, evaporation or distillation of liquids. Alliboy Valibjee & Sons, tin dispatch box manufacturers, Mooltan Cantonment, an improved tin despatch box. William Gadd, civil and consulting engineer, of 64 Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, for improvements in valve gear for steam and other fluid pressure engines. Fritz Eisenbeis and Ferdinand Garelly, engineers both of Saarbrucken, for improvements in and relating to cutters or tools for coal cutting channelling and like machines.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THEFT NO THEFT.

Another curious point in our law may be noted over the mishap at Perth where the body of a pauper was interred in the grave intended for a quite different person. The authorities at the hospital where the confusion arose need not have given up either body had they chosen to retain them. To rifle a grave is a crime; to take the merest shred of a dead man's shroud is larceny; but for the taking of the body itself there is no penalty. It was laid down by Coke that the shroud is the property of the executors, but there is no property in a corpse itself. And this was confirmed by Baron Pollock. Before him came a workhouse master. The latter had arranged mock funerals of paupers, simply to satisfy the relatives, these secretly sold the bodies for the purposes of dissection. It was morally reprehensible but not illegal the Chief Baron held. The law, being a hare has to regard for sentiment, nor in some cases, common sense.

ALIVE OR DEAD?

M. Plehve's assassin is dead; M. Plehve's assassin is not dead. We may believe which we choose; there is official warranty for both versions. A bishop made an appeal a couple of years ago for truth in high places, but presumably he would consider the high places of Russia without the pale. The court of the lord of All the Russias is not the only one at which they are given to the gentle art of prevarication. Even the keen-sighted historian finds himself hoodwinked at times by contemporary lies. Popular accounts, for example, have it that Frederick the Great retained his physical and mental vigour up to his dying day. Secret history has a different story to tell. The Duke of York was dining with the old king at Berlin in 1785. Frederick suddenly dropped as if dead. It was an apopectic seizure, and they carried him away to hide the fact. The guests went on with their dinner, took their wine and their coffee, smoked their cigars, and now and again turned anxious eyes upon the door of the chamber. But the king did not re-appear.

LONDON BRIGANDS.

The other day an aged couple, having something to send to their boy abroad, determined to see the wares on board themselves. No sooner were they within the gates of the London dock to which they had to go, than they were chased by a dirty-looking scoundrel who insisted on being their porter. They protested that they did not want and would not have his aid; they preferred the care of a dock official, Blackguard No. 1 gave a whistle, and up came two of his confederates, even more villainous-looking specimens than himself. By physical force they took the luggage of the old people, and insisted on throwing it into the office to which it had to go. The old man bravely refused to pay them anything, seeing that they had undertaken the work in defiance of his protests, but by the use of the filthiest language and all manner of threats of violence to befall him on his way home, he was terrorised into compliance with the demands of the blackmailers.

AND SOME OTHERS.

They manage these things much better abroad, particularly if the town be in revolt, and there is no pretence at law and order. Laurence Oliphant and his father had their luggage pounced upon at Leghorn in just the same way as this and refused to disburse. They were dragged before a magistrate, who declared that the fee was reasonable and they must pay. And that is just what they were determined not to do. They did not mind going to prison—in fact, they would rather like it, if the magistrate, remembering that there was still a British Minister at Florence, cared to take the risk. The magistrate thereupon besought the plaintiffs to moderate their claim, and on their refusing to do so, put his hand into his pocket, and with a sigh—paid the money himself. Leghorn at the moment was in the hands of the scum of the people, and the poor magistrate knew that unless he decided for the people, he would be stabbed on his way home. To pay their bill was the only way out of it. Oliphant refunded the amount, and extortioners and victims, judicial and civil, slept the sounder that night for the compromise.

THEN AND NOW.

Carisbrooke, where the King and Queen attended a military tattoo, has played its part in history, although to-day the bulk of those who are attracted to the ruined Castle, go chiefly to see the donkey which works in a wheel 200ft. down to draw the water supply. It was at Carisbrooke that the curtain rose on the act which was to culminate a few weeks later in the tragedy at Whitehall, when Charles I. was slain. The King fled to Carisbrooke, and was received as a guest, but left as a prisoner. Colonel Hammond in whom he expected to find an ally, was the son-in-law of Hampden, and though he willingly enough afforded the asylum sought by the King, he forbore, at the bidding of Parliament to dismiss the retinue of Charles, and impose upon him conditions of captivity. The ramparts were the King's promenade; within the Castle yard Hammond made him a bowling-green. With this latter diversion the King occupied his afternoons, and there he used to receive his friends, who, coming to him ostensibly to be touched for king's evil, communicated plans for his escape.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A chorus of complaint has lately been raised against the extravagance of municipal authorities, and one wonders whether the following case is characteristic: A nice little suburban road was forgotten for some years and allowed to fall into a bad condition of disrepair. Men were sent eventually to relay road and paths. In the roadway was left a water-cock which leaked so badly that a pool of water always stood around it. To repair it would have been a simple matter, but as it was left for a year or more, the water caused a sinkage of the road. More gangs of men were then sent to pull up the surface and effect repairs and make a regular excavation and refilling job of it. That done, they perceived that there were paths in very good condition in the road. So upon these perfect paths they set loose seas of tar, and loads of dirty, dusty but, no doubt, costly shingle—all to remake pathways already better in their then state than that in which the superfluous repairs left them.

THE PARAMOUNT PROBLEM.

The other day a hero died. He was only a country parson, to whose incumbency there will be a hundred men eager to succeed. And this county parson was drowning. He, brother went to help him. Go back, it is no use two of us being drowned, was the dying man's command. What was the brother's duty? A couple of examples may be cited which may be suggestive to the protegonists interested. The first is an incident which occurred within the experience of Sir Evelyn Wood and you will detect tears in his voice as he recounts it. A battalion of our Army encamped on the bank of a river. In front was a deep ravine, and on its far side a herd of cattle quietly grazing. Having eaten nothing beyond biscuit for some days past the men hungered for meat and three officers and some natives rode round the ravine and headed off some of the cattle for the camp.

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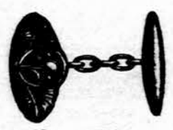
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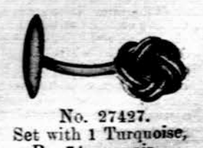
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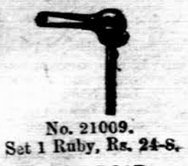
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A WAR OFFICE return shows the financial effects of the proposed new system of organisation for the Home Army. The total gross decreases of expenditure estimated to accrue when the system is in full working are £2,953,000, and the total gross increases of £1,831,000, leaving a total net decrease of £1,092,000, which will become £1,471,000 should 33 militia battalions become absorbed into 33 Home Service battalions. In Committee on the Army Estimates, on Monday, Mr. Arnold-Forster made a supplementary statement, amplifying his recent explanation of his scheme.

That part of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme which relates to the Home Service Army is the feature of it which presents the greatest difficulties and uncertainty. When he has reduced fourteen battalions, and taken 104 battalions for the General Service Army, there will remain thirty-eight available for the constitution of the Home Service establishment exclusive of ten battalions of Guards. Now it appears that he intends to form thirty-three new Home Service battalions, but we take it that this proposal is designed to enforce his plea for the conversion of thirty-three battalions of Militia. He hopes that of his General Service battalions twenty-six may be maintained at home, but in view of the situation generally, and of that of South Africa in particular, it seems to us very doubtful whether the foreign garrisons can be reduced for some time to come. However, admitting that this may be possible, and that with twenty-six foreign service battalions at home we shall have a total of seventy-four battalions in this country, including ten of Guards, we fail to see how an adequate force is to be provided in case of mobilisation without the increase in the number of battalions which Mr. Arnold-Forster contemplates. The Prime Minister said not long ago that we should require 180,000 men for foreign service, after providing necessary garrisons for India and the colonies out of the Regular Army. Mr. Arnold-Forster expects to produce 138,500 infantry of the Line for Home and Foreign service exclusive of recruits, and about 85,000 Line reservists, and he hopes in this way to raise the requisite number on mobilisation. This is a point upon which much further light is required.

The quality of the Home Service troops will have to be taken into consideration also. The battalions would be maintained at a strength of about 500, of whom 100 would be long service soldiers. The others would be men of two years' service, and there would always be a considerable proportion in the ranks who had served less than one year, and many who could not be sent on foreign service without some further preparation than their few month's embodiment had given them. Each battalion might therefore have available about 200 men of something less than two years' service with 100 long-service men, and we can scarcely think it probable, allowing for sick, that more than 270 or 280 could be with the colours. The battalion would thus be completed to war strength by embodying some 700 Reservists, who had themselves only been with the colours two years, with perhaps a little additional service during their reserve time. When it is remembered that much depends in these days upon the individual value of the soldier, doubt must be felt as to whether these men would be really efficient for the purpose. This seems to us to pre-eminently a matter upon which the Army Council and high military authorities should arrive at a judgment. They should also take into consideration how the same system applied to the Home Service artillery batteries would conduce to the efficiency of an arm which depends in a pre-eminent degree upon skill and experience.

The representations which have been made from many quarters that delay is desirable, as well as practical difficulties that have been discovered, are having their effect in leading to some postponements, and unfortunately, of protracting the uncertainty which has become the atmosphere in which the Army exists. No final decision has been arrived at as to the transfer from Salisbury to Portsmouth. Sir Walter Palmer, the member for Salisbury, represented the matter to Mr. Arnold-Forster, who replied that it was impossible to reduce the strength of the Army and to change its organisation without effecting some changes which might prove to the detriment of individuals. The exigencies of the Service are paramount however, and local interests cannot prevail against military necessities. The transfer will not be made for the present, and will probably be deferred until next year. Meanwhile the distribution of the Army will have been discussed, and we hope settled and it is just possible that there may be a reconsideration of the matter, though that is not likely.

The point of interest in the discussion on the ship-building vote was the information given by Mr. Pretyman on the subject of the design of the new battleships and cruisers shortly to be put out to contract. The battleship class will be known as the Lord Nelson class, and two ships of the class are to be laid down in private yards this year, the name ship and the "Agamemnon." They are to be vessels of 16,500 tons, will carry four 12in. and ten 9·2in. guns, the former having a command forward of 37ft. and aft of 32ft., the latter having a command of 22ft., and their engines will develop about 18,500h.p., giving a maximum speed of 18 knots with a continuous sea speed of 16 1-4 knots. They will ordinarily carry 900 tons of coal, with a maximum of 2,000 tons. They will have 12in. armour amidships, 8in. on the upper deck, 6in. forward, and 4in. aft. The total cost will be about £7,000 more than that of the King Edward VII. The cruisers are to be known as Minotaur, Shannon, Defence, and Orion. They are to displace 14,300 tons, and carry four 9·2in. guns and ten 7·5in. guns each. Their maximum speed is to be twenty-three knots, with a continuous sea-speed of twenty-one knots. The guns are to be well protected behind 8in. armour. The battleship will be slightly larger than those of the King Edward class, and the cruisers will not be so long as the Drakes. In armament and general power they are expected to be an advance on anything yet constructed in battleships or first-class cruisers.

With reference to some notes concerning the man behind the gun being no longer of superlative importance on board ship a correspondent writes as follows:—I consider this statement as absolutely a fact, because when guns are fired at canvas targets at a distance of over 2,000 yards, a man in a 6-inch casemate, firing has the following against him: (1) The aperture between the gun shield and the top of the casemate port is necessarily very small (to keep out the enemy's shot). (2) The gun is only some 15 feet above the water, (3) There is a certain amount of glare and smoke to prevent his seeing. The man firing has his eye glued to the telescope sights if firing at a ship or the shore; there might be some effect of the shot to be seen but when firing at a target if the shot goes over or through the canvas he will four times out of five be unable to say whether the shot was a hit or not. If this shot is short it throws a splash of water up between the ship and the target which is plainly seen. Men are taught not to shoot because the shot on striking the water rises at once at a very steep angle and so would miss a ship. As the distance increases, of course the power of the man in the casemate to spot the fall of his shot diminishes, and therefore it is necessary to place a spotter high up to watch the fall of the shot to increase or decrease the range so as to bring them on to the target.

Ships of the Fleet are this year doing their prize-firing under new conditions, the wisdom of which may be questioned, because they are carrying it out in direct opposition to all other firings in the year and also in opposition to what would be done in action. The regulations for this firing now lay down that speed of ship and distance of target be given to the guns's crews; but that after the order to commence firing be given, no officer is to say a word in the casemate or to interfere in any way. The man firing may think he is making all hits but the officer of his group of guns is not permitted to correct the range and so bring the shot on to the target. Surely the test of gunnery of a ship should be the rapid hitting of an enemy, consequently every means should be given to the ship to bring about that object. I therefore very much question if the firing as now carried out is worth its cost, which is no small item.

It is by no means flattering to the engineering branch of the Navy that the Admiralty have followed up the "happy dispatch" of the late Boiler Committee with the creation of another technical committee, to be known as the "Standing Committee on Machinery Designs," the members of which will consist of two civilians and one naval engineer. Is the Navy so destitute of mechanical engineers of trained ability and high theoretical attainments that it must needs go outside its own ranks for professional advice and scientific judgment? Considering the number of former naval engineers now acting as managers, managing directors and partners of some of the most important private engineering establishments in this country, it would seem that the Admiralty are willing to educate and train men to so high a standard that their services are eagerly sought for by the outside engineering world, but are not willing to entrust the design and construction of naval machinery to the hands of the men whom they thus train. The report of the Boiler Committee is a standing condemnation of such action on the part of the Admiralty.

THE whole number of members of the Japanese Diet is 379, and of them seven are Christians including one Baptist, two Congregationalists, and four Methodists. The Christian representation is thus in a minority of 1 to 54, but it is influential beyond that proportion. In the population at large there is, roughly speaking, only one Christian in ten thousand—a little leaven in a great mass, but its effect is visible and recognised even by those who are not nominally Christians.

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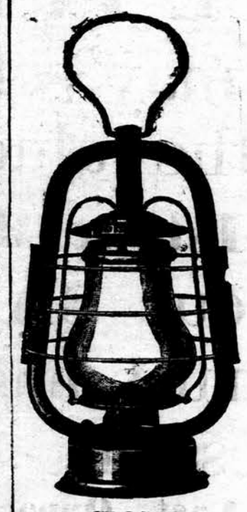

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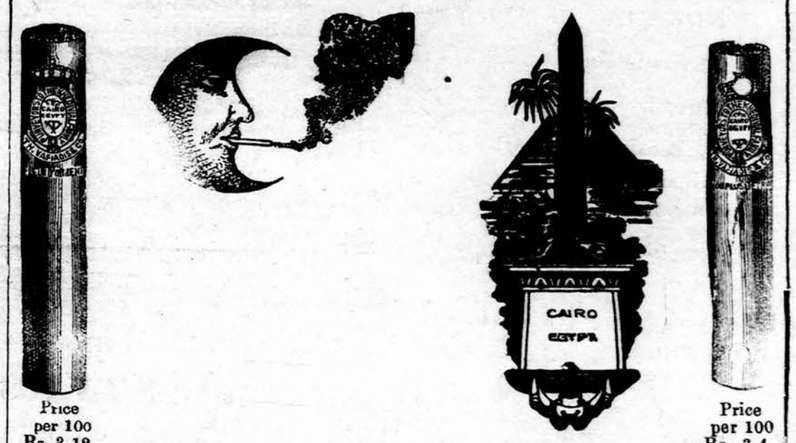

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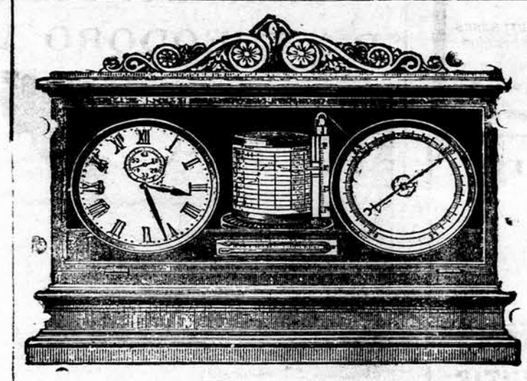

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